ESTABLISHED 1818.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,518—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1899.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st Jan.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	11th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Mar
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	15th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	13th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th ,,

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,820	1st Feb. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
IMPERATOR		4,139	1st April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or abou.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	12th Feb, 1899.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	7th March 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,695	7th April, 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 315	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 980	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	,, 1,060	,, 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 2nd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	22nd Jan., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 13, 1899

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SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

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6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

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For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch, full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

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PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th January, 1899, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 24th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 19th January, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 25th January, 1899.

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. "SCINDIA" 2,729 tons, on or about 27th January.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 10th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 19th January.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 24th January.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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Agents.
Bombay, 18th January, 1899.

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PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
INDUS	6,000	Chevalier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899
[illegible]LAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	5th Feb., 1899.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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A Rare Collection of Excellent Patterns. In addition to the above TREACHER & Co. have just received a large Assortment of all kinds of Glass and China Goods specially selected from the best English and Foreign Houses.

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ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	per lb.	1	12	0	PEKOE	per lb.	0	14	0
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FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1	4	0	SOUCHONG	,,	0	10	0
ORANGE PEKOE	,,	1	0	0					

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THE BLACK AND WHITE MINSTRELS
will give a second performance in aid of Charity in the
NOVELTY THEATRE
THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 9-30 P.M.

The programme will contain all the most successful items of the last performance, including the dances. There will be new jokes and additional songs. The Banjo and Guitar Band will play two items instead of one.

RESERVED SEATS	Rs. 3
UNRESERVED Do.	Rs. 2

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A GRAND SCOTCH CONCERT
will be given in the
TOWN HALL
On TUESDAY, the 24th of JANUARY, 1899, at 9-30 P. M.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY SANDHURST,
In aid of the Funds of
THE BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.
ADMISSION Rs. 3, 2, and 1.
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By order of C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Dulsaram Tarachand Shravak Vania traded as Nanchund Ludha (an Insolvent), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th January, 1899, at 2 p. m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting tea powder in cases and bags, bundles of tea, tins of tea, tea powder and coffee, old cupboards, empty Mehta boxes, scale and weights, globe lamps, pictures, pillows, cotton carpet, bench, copper water pot, empty boxes and tins, etc.

Also in re Chandoolal Itcharam, an insolvent, consisting 2 iron safes, empty Mehta boxes, teapoy, globe lamps, wall brackets, pictures, brass samai, copper prat, mattresses, etc.

Also in re Vithaldas Girdhar Tucker, an insolvent, consisting 13 cotton dhoties.

Also in re Mehrally Hassum Khoja, traded as Hassum Sewjee, an insolvent, consisting country weaving frames, yarn waste, empty boxes, planking, purda, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 19th January, 1899.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BELLASIS ROAD.

By order of the mortgagee under the power of sale granted to him by an indenture of mortgage and further charge dated the 17th Sept. 1894, and 18th Sept. 1897 respectively, and on account and risk of Mahadeo Moroba Telli, Ganpatrao Mahadeo Telli, and Maroti Mahadeo Telli the mortgagors, Messrs. Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co. will TO-MORROW, on FRIDAY the 20th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, the properties, hereinbelow described:—

FIRSTLY.—All that and those two pieces or parcels of Government land or ground, the first piece of land containing by admeasurement 163 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 558, new No. 7791, old survey No. 2576, and new Survey No. 4017, and the other piece of land containing by admeasurement 184 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the said Collector under old Nos. 557-59, new No. 7789, old Survey Nos. 2-2571—2575, new Survey No. 4017 in aggregate containing by admeasurement 347 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay at Bellasis Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipal Assessor under E Ward, No. 698, and Street Nos. 108 to 120, standing in the name of Mahadeo Moroba Telli in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the east by the property of Haji Sahabudin, on the west by the property of Thakordas Jugjivandas, on the north by the Bellasis Road, and on the south by the Public Road, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mahadeo Moroba Telli.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Fazandari land or ground with the dwelling-house situate at Bellasis Road passage No. 3, on the north side thereof, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 156 3-9 square yards, assessed by the Municipal Assessor under Ward No. 3254, Street No. 4, and bounded as follows.—that is to say on the east by the property of Tatia Vithal Poorundhar, on the west by the property of Sivram Rakhmaji, on the north by Bellasis Road passage No. 3, and on the south by Public passage, which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the tenants of the said Mahadeo Moroba Telli.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th January, 1899.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION

LINCOLN AND LAUGHTER

Under the distinguished patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY SANDHURST,
TIVOLI THEATRE,
POSITIVELY
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AND MONDAY, 23RD, AT 9 O'CLOCK.

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THE WORLD-FAMED
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WILL GIVE AN ORIGINAL
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CONSISTING OF
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By far the greatest entertainer we have ever had.—Calcutta "Englishman."
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S.S. "MUKE MARU" Capt. S. Kawamura, 3,312 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 26th instant.

For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 18th January, 1899.

TO BE SOLD by AUCTION on the premises 83, Rajpur Road, Dehrah Dun, at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 8th of February, 1899, to the highest bidder over Rupees thirty thousand.

The DEHRA DUN HOTEL, a double-storied masonry built edifice with two large Public, eight large Bed, four Dressing and eight Bath Rooms and Cookhouse, all fully furnished, numerous Godowns and out-offices, coach-house and stabling for sixteen horses standing in about 4 Acres paying annually twenty-four rupees as ground rent, together with a Phaeton, a Palki Ghari, a Waggonette and two Dog-carts, eight horses all broken into single and double harness and saddle with harness complete, and licences paid to the end of March, and also a complete stock of Dairy appliances comprising two Separators, a churn butter dryer, etc.

A going concern in all its branches.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY.

UNDER instructions from the Government of H. H. the Nizam, who are the Mortgagees under an Indenture dated the 13th September, 1894, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will put up for Sale by Public Auction on account and at the risk of the Executor of the Estate of the late SIRDAR DILER JUNG ABDUL HUCK the following valuable immoveable properties in Bombay. The Sale will take place on the 10th February, next, and is made under the terms of the before-mentioned Indenture and is subject to the particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers or at that of the undersigned solicitors to the Government of H. H. the Nizam.—

LOT No. 1.

The Leasehold premises known as "The Esplanade Hotel," situate adjoining Rampart Row, Bombay, held on a Lease from the Secretary of State for India in Council for a term of 999 years from the 20th day of August 1867, at a yearly rental of Rupees 92-12, subject to the covenants and conditions mentioned in the said Lease.

LOT No. 2.

The premises known as "The Sirdar's Mansions" or "The Esplanade Annexe Hotel" situate at the Apollo Bunder, Bombay, held on a Lease from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay for the period of 50 years from the 1st January 1885, subject to the terms and conditions of the said lease. The lease is renewable under the conditions mentioned therein.

LOT No. 3.

The premises known as "The Old Secretariat" comprising an area of 12,416 square yards, situate in Hummum Street, Bombay, and abutting also in Tamarind Lane, Dean Lane, Church Lane, Bruce Lane, and Apollo Street. The premises are of an Estate equivalent to freehold and are let to responsible tenants at a rental amounting to about Rupees 8,000 per month.

The sale of Lot No. 1 will commence at or near the premises on Friday, the 10th February, next, at 3-30 p.m.

That of Lot No. 2, at or near the premises on the same day at 4-30 p.m.

That of Lot No. 3, at Bruce Lane, Fort, at 5-30, p.m., on the same day.

The right of sale by private contract is reserved by the Vendors in respect of each lot.

Particulars as to the title to and income and profits of these properties can be obtained on application to the Auctioneers or to Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, Solicitors for the Mortgagees, at their Office in Tamarind Lane, Bombay.—Dated this 18th day of January, 1899.

ROUGHTON & BYRNE,
Solicitors to the Govt. of H. H. the Nizam.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of RUTTONJEE SHAMJEE, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

VEERJEE RUTTONJEE .... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR LOUIS ADDIN KERSHAW, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 12th day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine, and in the Sixty-second year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

D. B. BINNING.
The 18th day of January, 1899.

Messrs. SMETHAM, BLAND and NOBLE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES, and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

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FROM ENGLAND TO INDIA.

THE TIMES.

(*LONDON*)

SENDS ITS REPRINT OF THE

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA

(9TH EDITION.)

THE OFFER.

THE sensation of the Book-selling season in London, the remarkable offer of "The Times" Reprint of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA (9th Edition), is already known to residents of India who read "The Times." No less than 5,000 copies of the massive work were printed, but applications for copies were received in rapid succession, from more than 10,000 persons.

Widespread disappointment was occasioned by the enforced refusal of a great number of orders, and residents of India were, owing to the delay in communicating with London, peculiarly unfortunate in this respect.

A further impression of the Reprint has now been prepared, and a limited number of copies have been set aside for India. In order to avoid the expense and inconvenience which attend upon the importation from England of single sets of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA, the copies reserved for India will be consigned in bulk for distribution. Immediate application should be made by persons who desire to avail themselves of this extraordinary opportunity.

This opportunity to secure a costly work at inconsiderable expense is in itself a notable incident in the history of book-selling, and a further innovation adds to the importance of the offer. The price (small as it is in comparison with the ordinary price of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA) remains, no doubt, an item to be considered in the budget of a month's disbursement, and in order that it may be conveniently sub-divided and distributed through the course of a number of months "The Times" offers the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA for SERIAL PAYMENT. Twenty rupees is the only immediate payment required, and upon receipt of this sum the twenty-five volumes will be promptly sent to the purchaser. The remainder of the amount may then be sent in monthly instalments of twenty rupees each, AFTER THE WORK HAS BEEN DELIVERED, so that the purchaser has the use of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA while he is paying for it. The price of the work, for monthly payments, is Rs. 300 instead of Rs. 275. The old-fashioned process of buying a volume at a time, of wanting to consult the heading "Zoology" when one has only the A's and B's at hand, is done away with. The complete twenty-five volumes are ready for delivery, and the payment of twenty rupees is the only preliminary to their possession.

This is, briefly outlined, the novel plan of sale under which "The Times" offers its Reprint of the Ninth Edition of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

UNABRIDGED AND UNALTERED.

THE Ninth Edition, which "The Times" has reprinted, is the most complete and perfect form of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA, which is universally recognised as the most complete and perfect of works of reference. "The Times" Reprint is in every respect the same as the copies already sold at the higher price: it is what booksellers call a new impression, not a changed edition. There has been no condensation, no abridgment, no omission. Every word, every illustration, every map, every element of value is preserved intact. There is not the most minute cheapening of the product to set off against the remarkable diminution of the price.

It was not until 1889 that it was completed, although the first volume was published in 1875, and the twelfth volume—half-way on the road—appeared in 1881. The elaboration with which the articles were written, the scrupulous care with which they were revised, the minute labour expended in bringing the typography and the illustration of the volumes to the highest point of accuracy all combined to make haste impossible.

No steps have yet been taken towards preparing a tenth edition, and there is no reason to suppose that if such a work should be put in hand it could be completed in less than 15 or 20 years from now. It is not, indeed, certain that there will ever be a tenth edition. When so remarkable a success has been achieved, it is certainly not advisable that the result should be disturbed until the Publishers are sure that the change would be for the better. One may even doubt whether such an article as Lord Macaulay's "Life of Pitt" does not gain, rather than lose, value with the lapse of time. If a new edition should ever be undertaken, there is every reason to suppose that the literary, historical, and biographical treatise which occupy most of the space in the volumes, would be reprinted without modification. Even if such men as Mathew Arnold, John Addington, Symonds, William Morris, Robert Louis Stevenson, Professor Freeman, Professor Seeley, Sir Travers Twiss Principal Tulloch, Professor Sellar, Professor Croom Robertson, John Lowell, Professor Thorold Rogers, and Professor Blackie were recalled to life they could add little more than a footnote to any one of their articles.

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THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA is already known to everyone, but it is of interest, in connection with the present remarkable offer, to note the proportions of its component parts. It consists of twenty-four massive volumes of about 850 pages each, and a twenty-fifth volume containing an elaborate index to the whole. In addition to the 30,000,000 words which fill its 22,000 pages of letter-press, it contains 338 full-page plates and 671 maps and plans. There are over 9,000 other illustrations. Over 1,100 writers contributed to the work, and a sum of more than £60,000 was paid for the manuscript alone. Its exquisite printing, and the care with which it is bound, combine with the editorial outlay to make it the most costly work ever offered to the public.

The ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA embraces all branches of human knowledge, and was written by specialists of the highest distinction. Not only men of learning: scholars, divines, masters of science and philosophy; but also men of action: statesmen, soldiers and sailors, financiers, jurists and surgeons, artists and engineers, manufacturers, sportsmen and travellers have contributed to the pages of this most comprehensive library of reference.

To the casual inquirer it presents all the advantages which a library of a thousand chosen volumes yields to the trained scholar who is thoroughly acquainted with each of the thousand. It may indeed be said to be the essence of all books, ancient and modern, prepared for convenient use. The contents of the twenty-four massive volumes are placed in alphabetical order, and a copious index, occupying the twenty-fifth volume, facilitates cross reference. In the desire to secure convenient disposition of the contents, the quality of interest has not, however, been sacrificed.

The ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA is not a mere aid to memory, to be hastily consulted in moments of emergency; it is not only the greatest of works of reference, but it is a library in itself, a collection of admirable treatises upon all conceivable subjects. Even the most recondite branches of learning are treated without a trace of pedantry. The volumes are eminently readable. The great *litterateurs* of our day wrote for it, and everyone of them was proud to do his best in such goodly company.

SPECIMEN PAGES FREE BY POST.

FOR the convenience of those who desire fuller information in regard to the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA a pamphlet has been prepared containing specimen pages and brief extracts from the work. The pamphlet will be sent to any address, post free, upon application to the temporary Office, 53, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

The contents of the pamphlet include: A full-page coloured plate, representing the celebrated Kylix from Papua (Aphrodite born by a flying swan), and the well-known Amphora from Rhodes (the wooing of Thetis by Peleus). This plate (in Vol. XIX)) accompanies Professor J. H. Middleton's article "Pottery," which consists of 43 pages, letter-press, interspersed with 75 exquisite illustrations and numerous facsimiles of inscription and potter's marks. A full-page coloured plate, representing 14th century interior decorations, selected by William Morris, to accompany in Vol. XVII the copiously-illustrated article "Mural Decoration," of which he was one of the authors. A full-page plate, representing Terra Cotta Sarcophagi from Cære, which accompanies (in Vol. VIII the article "Etruria," by Mr. A. T. Murray, Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities in the British Museum, and Professor Wilhelm Deecke, author of "Corssen and die Sprache der Etruscer." A full-page plate representing epigraphs (chiefly Latin and Greek) which accompanies (in Vol. XIII) the article "inscription," by the Rev. A H. Sayce, Professor of Assyriology, Oxford; Professor John Dowsen, the Rev. Canon E. L. Hicks, and Dr. E. Hubner, Professor of Classical Philology, University of Berlin. A full-pages, plate, representing Goldsmith' work of various periods (including several exquisite Renaissance designs), which accompanies (in Vol. XIII,) the article "Jewellery," by George Willis. A full-page plate, representing Corinthian columns and capitals, which accompanies in Vol. II. the richly illustrated article of 93 pages, "Architecture," by T. Hayter Lewis and George Edmund Street. A selection of the Titles of some 2,000 articles, being the principal contents of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA, including the authors' names.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
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Extra Superior Dry,	Quarts Rs. 76 and	Pints Rs. 40 per doz.
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For these Cream of Champagnes
Apply to
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Frequent shipments from their large Stocks in London are arriving, thus avoiding the great risk of ullages so common in India.

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Apply to their Representatives.

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SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
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Rs. 48 per dozen.
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Rs. 52 per dozen.
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Rs. 30 per dozen.
Apply to
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MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
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ONE new ENGLISH BUILT half C Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood.

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NOTICES.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge Madras Arsenal up to 12 noon on 1st February, 1899, for the SUPPLY of BLANKETS to Corps at Madras, Saint Thomas' Mount, Bangalore, Bellary, Belgaum, Secunderabad, Rangoon, Thayetmyo, Fort Stedman, Loikow, Bampon, Keng Tung, Fort Dufferin Mandalay, Bhamo and Shwebo and for the supply of miscellaneous Stores to the Madras Arsenal for the period of one year from 1st April 1899 to 31st March 1900. For further particulars please see Fort Saint George "Gazette" dated 3rd January, 1899.

J. D. WALLER, Major, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that there will be put up for AUCTION on the 31st January 1899, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the Revenue Board Office of Damaun, the farming of the monopoly of distillation and sale of COUNTRY LIQUORS and the sale of INTOXICATING DRUGS in the aforesaid District for a period of one or three years, commencing from 1st July next.

The conditions have been published in the Official "Government Gazette" of Goa No. 101 of 30th December, 1898, and can be learnt at the abovementioned Revenue Board Office, the office of the Commandant of the 6th Compy of the fiscal guards stationed in the same District and the Portuguese Consul Genl's Office at Bombay where also may be shown the tabular statement of the receipts and disbursements of the said revenue for the years 1896-97 and 1897-98.

Provincial Revenue Board Office,
JOSE NAVARRO D'ANDRADE,
Secretary, Revenue Board.

7th January, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

THE OOTACAMUND HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR the DAUGHTERS of Military and Civil officers, under the care of the SISTERS of the Church Assisted by English (certificated) Ladies will (D.V.) re-open the first week in February at SHEDDEN HOUSE which is one of the most healthy in Ootacamund standing 7,500 feet above the sea and a little over 300 feet above the lake which is not visible from it. There is good drinking water on the premises lately analysed by the Government Analyst. The grounds are 9 1-2 acres in extent and contain two Tennis and two Badminton Courts. Pupils are prepared and presented for the Cambridge Local Examinations.

For prospectus, etc., apply to
THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

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Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North Western Railway it requires but 4 1-2 days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars from San Francisco to Chicago without charge. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries, revolved in modern Railway travel.

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	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,83,900
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	53,83,900

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 1 year 5 per cent. 2 years 5 1-2 per cent., 3 years 6 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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LONDON COMMITTEE:

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HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1215
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,125
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,180
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	8 p.c.	109
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	29
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES,				all yearly	
Ahmedabad Adv	780	1,000	,000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	42
Anglo-Indian	1,365	...	30	Nil	355
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	12 1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	80	al	9 per ct	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	185xd
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.4	480
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.2	540
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	96
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	500
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,250
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,830
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	640
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	840
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	650
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	400
Gooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	550
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	850
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	405
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 10	460
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	503
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	25	498
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	645
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	470
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	0	1,360
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	60
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	790
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	590
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	220
Jamshet Manufacturing Co.	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	175
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	675
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvd Rs.30	805
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	800xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	560
Leopold	3,500	100	103	7 1-2	210
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1010
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dv Rs.100	2,950
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	215
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	—
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,270
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & M. Co. Ld. Amroli	300	100	115	dvd Rs.10	
Matavy	5,000	250		dvd Rs. 6	100
Morarji Gocul-das	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,750
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.1[illegible]	
Malura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	[illegible] 62
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 90	300
Oriental	5,725	625	425	dvd Nil	180
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1060
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	710
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs40	[illegible]
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	560
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	700
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2,850
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	320
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	[illegible]xd
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	630
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	290
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	350
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	470xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	480
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd R.	250
Wadia Mills	1,600	000	1,900	815	—
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	3,195
Albert Ginning Co.	180	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	300	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	825
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	125
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	92½
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	18	175
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs12½	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	515
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,300
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	75
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	800
French	300	800	800	dvd Rs43	[illegible]xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs30	360xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	142xd
Khangaum	200	450	450	Rs 60	475
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr c	[illegible]
Mahimadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	200	125	125	dvd Rs 5	70
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	352½
Munnar M	100	250	...	25	287½
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	560
New Indian	00	125	125	Rs 15	165
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	350
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	30	340xd
Sassoon	300	500	500	39	485
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	600xd
Surah Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	700	all	12	195x
Volkart		000		Rs75	99
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	150
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Radham Pile	2,000	100	100	12 pr ct	125
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,960
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,475
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 2	68
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.		500	500	5 . ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	,000	500	500	50	930
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	211
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,·0	250	250	9 p 16	320
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,	500	50	—	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	198
Kemp & Co.	[illegible]	200	275	21	343
Kurrachee Landing	[illegible]	500	300	36	185
Jareks & Co., Ld.	[illegible]	100	100	dvd Rs15	155
Napier Hotel Co	[illegible]	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	[illegible]	100	300		80
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	[illegible]	100	50	12 pr. ct.	114
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	56
Port Canning Co.	6,000	200	1,000	dvd Rs22	415
[illegible] & Co.	[illegible]	100	100	[illegible]	1020
Thacker & Co.	[illegible]	100	100	0	
Thacker & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Telephone Co.	2,000	251	100	dvd R15	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 5h. 45m. High water, 4-11m., 6-3a. Low water, 11 0m., 11-7a.
Meet, Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Novelty Theatre, the Black and White Minstrels, 9 p. m.
Chatre's New Indian Circus, Esplanade.
Tivoli Theatre, the Cinamatograph.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice.

LINCOLN AND LAUGHTER.—Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Sandhurst have promised their patronage to Mr. Lincoln's entertainment at the Tivoli theatre.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mombassa, Lamu, Zanzibar, Daresalem, Ibo, Chindi, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoabay, Natal, Transvaal and Cape Colony, per extra s. s. Courland will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Friday the 20th instant.

REPORTED THEFT, BY A PLEADER.—Mr. Maneckshah Jahangirshah Talyarkhan, High Court pleader, residing at French Road, reported on Tuesday to the police the theft of a purse, containing two notes for Rs. 5 each, a gold buckle ring, valued at Rs. 20, and a cheque on the Bank of Bombay from his writing table. A painter and his assistant who were working in the house are suspected of the theft.

AN ACCIDENT ON THE BUNDER.—Yesterday, about half-past five o'clock when passengers were being landed at Mody Bunder from the s. s. Rajapuri, a Hindu woman named Prettabai, placed her daughter named Dhondibai aged four years, on the Bunder. While Prittabai's back was turned the child fell into the sea but was rescued by a kalasee of the same vessel, who on noticing the fall got down the side of the vessel. The girl was not hurt.

AN ACCUSED DISCHARGED.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, the case in which Hakim Syed Goolam Dastgir, charged Aishabai, widow of Haji Ali Mahomed, with criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation in respect of jewellery of the value of Rs. 30,000 was again called on for hearing. Mr. Aun Ali, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hoosenkhan, solicitor, prosecuted, while the accused was defended by Mr. Davur, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Sealy. The magistrate in disposing of the matter remarked that the transaction complained of was of a civil nature and he referred the parties to a Civil Court. The accused was accordingly discharged.

DEATH FROM TETANUS—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on view of the body of Ismail Hossein Ali, a Mahomedan, in the service of a stationer. He was suffering from fever, and on the 13th instant he got up from a chair in his room to go to bed, when he fell down and sustained a wound on his head. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, the following day where tetanus set in and he died on Tuesday. The House-Surgeon was of opinion that death was due to tetanus following a wound on the heel, the result of shoe-bite. The wound on the head was healed up and had nothing to do with the cause of death. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

ENTERTAINMENT.—Rao Saheb Purshotam Odhojee, was on Sunday last entertained at an evening party in Malaharao Street, at the residence of Mr. Dulabdass Harichand by Mr. Purshotam Harichand and the Staff of the Bhatia Plague Hospital in honour of his being made "Rao Saheb" by the Government in recognition of his services in connection with plague. Mr. Ranchordass Haridass presiding. The Hall was well decorated and illuminated. The president, Dr. Purshotam and several other Bhatia gentlemen spoke in high terms of the disinterested services of the Rao Saheb to the people of C Ward, and to the Government. The gathering dispersed after having partaken of light refreshments.

PLAGUE EXAMINATIONS.—A meeting of the candidates, preparing for the offices of District Court Pleaders and subordinate Judges, and of their guardians and others, was held on Tuesday evening in the new Joshi Hall under the presidency of Rao Saheb V. R. Patwardhan B.A., LL.B. to consider the subject of the postponement of the ensuing District and High Court Pleader's examintions on account of the prevalence of plague in Bombay. The propositions passed were. (1) to forward an application on behalf of the candidates and their guardians requesting the High Court to kindly postpone the date of the examinations to some future convenient time, considering the public health of Bombay and the rapid rise of the plague in particular, and (2) that deep expressions of gratitude of the meeting be conveyed to their Lordships for their having showed grace in this matter on two previous occasions. After the two propositions were duly proposed and accepted, the proceedings of the meeting came to a close, with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

DEATH OF A HINDU LADY.—We regret to announce the death of Bai Maneckbai, the wife of Mr. Tiebhoowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, the well-known citizen and Corporator which took place on the 17th instant at the Girgaum residence of the late Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy. She had been under the treatment of Drs. Dimmock, Rao Diwan, Dubash and Patel whose united efforts failed to save her. The deceased lady was well educated and very intelligent and was an ornament to her Community. She made good use of the ample means at her disposal to the advantage of many who depended upon her charity and no needy person seeking her help ever went away disappointed. Only a few days before her death, she disposed of her personal property and devoted a large portion of it to charitable purposes. She was a leading member of the Bombay Branch of the National Indian Association and other kindred Societies, and helped her husband by wise councils in the discharge of his self-imposed duties during the Plague epidemics in Bombay. She was only 32 years old at the time of her death and leaves behind her three sons and four daughters. Her death is deeply regretted by friends and relatives alike.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Mazagaon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hurst placed Jeron Gaberial Norhana, an old offender, having a record of seven previous convictions and charged him with burglary at two different places. The accused was further charged with theft of a watch and chain belonging to a Parsee named Furdunjee Dhunjibhoy, residing at Khetwadi. It appears that the accused was on friendly terms with one Manual Fernandez residing at Kandawadi, and he often used to go to his house. On the 28th November last Fernandez locked up his room and went out. He returned in the evening, when he found that the lock on the front door was wrenched off and entering the room he discovered that his box was forced open and ornaments of the value of Rs. 106 stolen therefrom. Fernandez suspected the accused, but he had no proof to substantiate the charge, and hence no report was made to the police. On Monday last Fernandez on receiving certain information reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused and recovered a portion of the stolen property. The room of the accused was searched, when properties belonging to one Mary Fernandez and Furdunji Dhunjibhoy, reported to have been stolen, were also recovered. The accused pleaded not guilty to all the charges, and stated that the charges were concocted against him. He, however, admitted seven previous convictions, and was sentenced to undergo an aggregate term of four year's imprisonment with hard labour.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

SAILING RACES FOR SATURDAY NEXT, JANUARY 21
Challenge Cup Race—Start at 2-30—Course No 7
Tomtit Class Race—Start at 3-15—Course No 1
Entries for the above races will close at noon on Friday.

YUNG LU has memorialised the throne regarding the advisability of completing the rearming of the Chinese troops with modern weapons, and an edict issued at Pekin enjoins the arsenal officials to make every endeavour to turn out arms and munitions rapidly in order to complete the eqipment of the forces at the earliest possible moment.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER!

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Pruni-men-vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure for all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumberable Females suffer in silence deseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses):—Only from Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Royd Street, Calcutta.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London England.

ALLEGED MALPRACTICES AT A MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

AT the Small Causes Court, yesterday, Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. Philip Godinho, pleader, and Mr. C. Hewett, a voter of the Byculla ward prayed for the setting aside of the Municipal bye-election, which took place on the 28th November, 1898, and which resulted in the election of Mr. Sarafali Mamuji one of the candidates. Mr. Godinho conducted his own case; Mr. Raikes and Mr. Kazi barristers-at-law, appeared for Mr. Sarafali, and Mr. Crawford Municipal solicitor, watched the case on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner.

Bai Peerozbai wife of Sorabji Kawasji Lab, examined by Mr. Godinho said that she was a voter in the Byculla ward. She gave her vote in favour of Mr. Godinho during the last election, but as her "paper" was not found, she went away. A Parsee named Muncherji moolaphiroz visited her in connection with this affair and he told her not to go to the Court and give her evidence in this matter.

Cross-examined by Mr. Raikes witness said that she knew the Parsee. He lived at Sion and occasionally used to go to her place.

Kaderbhoy Karimbhoy being recalled and further cross-examined by Mr. Raikes, produced several specimens of his signature attached to Hoondies, for comparison.

Framji Dadabhoy Apoo, residing at Grant Road, examined by Mr. Godinho said that he was a voter for the Byculla Ward. He remembered the bye-election which took place in November last. He tendered his vote for Manaji Ragooji, the other unsuccessful candidate. He went to the Polling Office and his vote was rejected, as he was informed that somebody had voted for him in the morning. He did not sign his voting paper.

Cross-examined by Mr. Raikes witness said that he only saw at the Polling Office, a rejected voting form, which he did not sign.

Avak Adam, residing at Rungari Mohalla, examined by Mr. Godinho, said that he was a qualified voter for the Byculla Ward. Witness did not know any thing about the bye-election, which took place in November last. He did not know how to read and write. The signature in the voting paper (produced) was not his.

Cross-examined by Mr. Raikes, witness said that he was not sent for by the Municipal Commissioner. He did not know Mr. Godinho. Some body went to him for his vote and witness replied he was not in the habit of giving his vote to any one.

Ardarji Merwanji, owner of an estate in Kamatipoora and residing at Khetwady, examined by Mr. Godinho said that he was a qualified voter for the Byculla ward. He went to tender his vote at the last bye-election. Witness took a voting form and having affixed his signature to it, went to the polling office, when he was informed that his vote had already been recorded. He wanted to tender his vote for his mistry Yenkoo Baloo's son. The signature on the voting paper (produced) was not his.

Cross examined by Mr. Raikes, witness said that he had no documents to show that his name was Adarji Merwanji. Mr. Sorabji Bomanji Master who was in the employ of municipality knew him.

Tribhovan Kalidas, examined by Mr. Godinho, said that he tendered his vote for Mr. Manaji Rajooji at the last bye-election, but it was rejected as someone had already voted for him. The signature on the voting form (produced) was not his.

Cross-examined by Mr. Raikes, witness said that he took the voting paper, without signing it, to the polling officer, who said that his vote had already been registered. Witness wrote his signature in court.

Manaji Rajooji, one of the unsuccessful candidates being further cross examined by Mr. Raikes, said that Zaveri Topan told him that he had gone to the election and that his vote had been rejected. Witness knew Zaveri Topan personally.

But Zaveri Topan swears that he was not in Bombay at the time of the election and that he never went to the Polling office; what do you say to that?—Zaveri Topan was present at the election and he did give me the rejected voting paper personally. Zaveri Topan had promised me his vote. Witness, continuing said he could not say, the crowd of Borahs at the electing—booth were composed of Borah electors. The crowd was rough and rude. Negotiations had been opened for witness' withdrawal in favour of Mr. Godinho, as some of Mr. Godinho's helpers told witness that the latter had no chance of being elected. Witness declined to withdraw from the election.

Mr. Charles Hewett, further cross-examined by Mr. Raikes said that he was assisting Mr. Godinho in the election right through. He had taken Mr. Godindho's cause strongly and was one of his staunchest partisans. He was partly in the booth and partly at the polling office. It was not true that three of Mr. Godinho's helpers were turned out. Several of the Borahs present at the election were not voters. They were working for Mr. Sarafally Mamujee, but witness had no reason to say that they had been brought there by Mr. Sarafalli. These Borahs must have been engaged by Mr. Sarafalli or by one of his agents, as they were working for him. These Borahs had not come there for nothing. Witness had seen Borahs and Hindus voting again and again. He had not seen any of these men since then. He could not identify any of them. Mr. Godinho was assisted by three or four helpers, but witness could not say any of them could identify any of these "double voters." Mr. Godinho charged some of them before the police, but nothing was done. Mr. Godino drew Mr. Brunton's attention to the man, who signed the voting paper for Mr. Pavri. The man then went away. A gharry came up to the polling booth guarded by the helpers of Mr. Sarafali and when witness inquired who was inside the carriage, he was told that it was Boosabai. She voted without being identified. One of the helpers took the voting paper inside the carriage and she signed it. Every purdah lady, before she noted was identified by Mr. Kazi Kabirudin or other Justices of the Peace and was allowed to be seen by Mr. Godinho or by his helpers, for identification. But Boosabai was not identified before she tendered her vote. Witness was a candidate at the last general election and he came out sixth out of the eight successful candidates. He was not at the bottom of the list. He did not consider himself successful until the Commissioner published the results. He knew his result on the next day.

Vishnoo Raghoonath, examined by Mr. Godinho said that he was employed in the firm of Velji Soonderji at Mody Bazar. Velji Soonderji died about twenty or twenty-five years ago. There was no person of that name in that firm at present.

Judge: How can the witness swear that Velji Soonderji's signature on the voting paper is forged?

Mr. Gohinbo said that was the difficulty standing in his way. The vote was recorded in favour of Manaji, by some body forging the signature of Veiiji Soonderji who was dead long ago.

Cross-examined by Mr. Raikes witness said that Velji Soonderji lived at Bhat Bazaar, Chinch Bander Road. Witness was in the service of Valji Soonderji firm for the last ten years. He never saw Velji.

Mr. Raikes drew the attention of the Court that it was one of those votes, which Mr. Manaji said had been tendered in his presence by the voter.

Kawasji Muncherji Daruwalla examined by Mr. Godenho said that he was son of Muncherji Heerjeebhoy Daruvalla and lived at Mazagon where he owned property. Witness' father died eight or nine years ago. Witness' father was entitled to vote in the Byculla ward.

Cross-examined by Mr. Raikes witness said that he went to vote in place of his father. Witness was signing the voting paper at the election, when some one informed him that the vote had already been given. Some one on behalf of Mr. Manaji, came to the witness and asked him to vote for him. Witness replied that his father was dead, when that man told him that he could vote in place of his father and he consented to do so.

At this stage Mr. Godinho informed the court that he had yet five or six witnesses to examine. These witnesses were duly summoned and they had not responded to. They had given him no end of trouble and he asked the court to issue warrants against them to compel their attendance in Court:

Court: Whom do you want to arrest, name them

Mr. Godinho gave the following names; Ismailji Kadurbhoy, Mirza Ali Akbar Aga, Tybali Jeevakhan Gunpat Anaji Damla.

Court: Under what section do you make your application?

Mr. Godinho: I have not got the procedure code here, but I suppose under Section 168.

Court: Have you offered these witnesses gharry hire? non-payment of gharry hire makes a lawful excuse for witnesses under Section 174.

Mr. Godinho said that he had not offered them gharry hire. The section 174 applied only to the places outside Bombay.

The Court declined to issue warrants against witnesses and Mr. Godinho closed his case.

Mr. Crawford said that he wanted to put certain questions to Mr. Godinho, before the latter closed his case.

Mr. Godino then stepped into the witness box and on being examined by Mr. Crawford said that he made a complaint to Mr. Brunton with regard to Mr. Pavri's note.

Is it not a fact that you told Mr. Brunton the name of the man, who represented Mr. Pavri?—No I did not. Mr. Brunton did not inquire the name in my presence. I did not give him the address of the man. I cannot account for Mr. Brunton's making a memorandum to that effect I adhere to the statement most decidedly that I did not give Mr. Brunion the name of the Parsee, who represented Mr. Pavree or his address I made an attempt to get the name of the Parsee but Borahs pulled him away forcibly and he ultimately disappeared in Mr. Sarafali's booth. The only note Mr. Brunton took was that he wrote the word Pavri on a folded paper, which was in a book.

Mr. Richard Preston Brunton, assessor, examined by Mr. Crawford said that he was a chief officer at the Polling office. He had a great deal of experience in polling votes in Bombay. He had six poling officers. He had devided the Byculla ward election roll into six parts, so that each got about 175 votes. There were printed rules for the guidance of the polling officers and each of the polling officers was cognisant with the rules and the manner in which voting should be conducted. Excepting certain cases he did not poll any voters. Witness took the votes of all "purdenashin" lady voters. Whenever he was informed that a "purdenashin" voter was waiting outside, he used to tell Mr. Godinho to go personally or send some one to identify her. Some of the purdenashin ladies were identified by Mr. Kazi Kabirudin and some by Mr. Hakim Mahomed Dayam. There was a great crowd but witness saw no tearing of paper, no pulling about, but he heard loud talking so much so that he had to clear the polling office twice or thrice with the help of the police. But as a rule when he went and asked them to be quiet, they were quiet. There was sufficient number of police officers present. The election was conducted in strict conformity with the provisions of the Municipal Act. Witness remembered Mrs. Hewett coming to vote for Messrs. Spanion and Co. When she first came she had no power of attorney, and her vote was not accepted. When she returned with the power of attorney, her vote was accepted subject to the challenge, which was withdrawn on the following day. A vote was tendered on behalf of Messrs. Gahagan & Co, which was not accepted, as Mr. Gahagan had no power of attorney. With regard to Mr. Godinho's complaint about Mr. Pavree's vote, witness believed he asked Mr. Godinho for the name which he gave.

Examined by Mr. Raikes witness said that it could not be that a vote of a purdah lady was recorded without being identified. In the polling office there was no struggling or striking and none outside to his knowledge. Mr. Godinho made several complaints to the witness that his voters were obstructed. He did not remember, whether Sarafali made similar complaints. Purda ladies were also identified by Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola.

Cross-examined by Mr. Godinho witness said that personations went on in former elections. Witness took precautions to prevent personations at this particular election by ordering the polling officers to observe strictly instructions given to them with regard to the work. If a vote was challanged, the polling officer had only to ask two questions under the Act. The polling clerks kept registered books in the Municipal office. As each Purdanashin lady came, Mr. Godinho was informed of her arrival. As far as witness recollected Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola identified the Purdanashin ladies. Witness could not say whether the Purdanashin ladies belonged to different classes. The vote of Minbai, wife of Sulleman Ahmed, was polled. He could not say by whom the vote was polled. It was not usual for the witness to record the names of the persons who identified the lady voters. Mr. Manaji was not present at the election throughout the day and so Dr. Bisni. There were no written instructions regarding the polling of the votes of Purdanashin women, but the Commissioners knew the procedure regarding it.

The cross-examination of the witness was not finished, when the court rose, the further hearing being adjourned to Friday next.

THE CHARGES AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon Mr. J. Sanders Slater resumed the hearing of the charges against Police Jemadar Roshan Mahomed Haji Abdool Barri and Police Inspector William Charles Jolliffe, relating to causing the death of a Ghatti named Pandoo Ittoo, and of suppressing evidence. Mr. Nicholson, with Superintendent Owen Holdway, conducted the prosecution; and Mr. Sealy, Mr. Kapadia, and Mr. Velinker defended the accused.

Dr. Joseph Dias, House Surgeon at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said, that he remembered a police sepoy bringing a dead body in a reckla to the hospital on the forenoon of the 11th November. According to the usual practice, after satisfying himself that the man was dead, he ordered the sepoy to take it to the Morgue. Witness recognised the sepoy whose name was Rama Tattoo. The sepoy informed him that the man had died on his way to the hospital, and that it was a roadside case. At 11-15 a.m. that day Inspector Jolliffe came to the hospital and met witness in front of his house, and asked him whether a man had been brought there, and what he thought of the case. Witness replied that the body was brought to the hospital dead, and that he ordered it to be taken to the Morgue.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sealy, witness said he examined the body in the "reckla" at the foot of the steps of the hispital, and told the police sepoy to take it to the Morgue.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker, witness said that the body appeared to him to be more or less emaciated. To the best of his recollection Mr. Jolliffe was by himself when witness saw him.

Salamut Sabboo, a labourer, residing at 1st Camatipura Lane, gave evidence as to procuring the "kurgota" from a "paraowallah" and selling it.

Superintendent Owen John Holdway, of the A Division, deposed to having received orders from the Commissioner of Police to inquire into the petition presented by the wife of the deceased and the other witness. He conducted the inquiry at his bungalow and took down the statements of several witnesses. He also put in documentary evidence on Inspector Joliffe's handwriting in connection with the recovery of the body on the roadside, Inspector Jolliffe's report on the enquiry he was ordered to make, and the report forwarded to the Coroner. Witness also produced a bill in Jolliffe's handwriting for Rs. 2-8 for conveying the body to the Morgue, and thence to the burning ground at Worlee.

In cross-examination by Mr. Sealy, witness said that Dadumiah went to the hospital on 14th November and came out on the 16th. Witness told Inspector Jolliffe to bring him out of the hospital. When he first questioned Dadumiah, the accused Roshan was present and also the Sirdar. Dadumiah was questioned about the cheating case, and he at first denied that it had been at the police station. Witness took him aside and told him to speak the truth. Dadumiah then said that the man had been brought to the chowkey, killed, and his body done away with.

Mr. Sealy questioned witness about the statements of Sowlia Luxmon, Bhicoo, Babajee, and Appajee Munto, and asked him whether their original statements were the same as those made in court.

A discussion ensued as to the admissibility of these statements, and the Court ruled that they could not be put in.

The case was adjourned until Friday at 2-30 p.m.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excertpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 10th January:—

Read letter from the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, dated 5th January 1899, intimating that Mr S. M. Moses of Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co. has been elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, vice the Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Macaulay, resigned.

Resolution—Mr. Moses is appointed a member of the Finance and Establisment and Docks Committees

APOLLO RECLAMATION.

Read letters from Messrs. Gostling and Morris dated 28th December 1898, forwarding for Trustees' approval plans and sections together with general description of the stables and coach-houses proposed to be erected by their clients on apollo reclamation, saying that these buildings will be erected in terms of the Trustees' letter No. 3898, dated 15th September last and promising to forward in due course a duplicate of the Agreement as to the use of the mews or joint passage. Submitted the plans and sections above referred to. Read letters from the Engienr dated 5th January 1899, returning the plans and sections duly examined by him and recommending that the same be approved subject to all Municipal requirements being fulfilled.

Resolution—The plans and specifications are approved, subject to the condition that all rules of the Port Trust and the Municipality are complied with, and to the conditions intimated in Port Trust letters dated, respectively, 15th September and 18th October 1898. In accordance with para 5, sub-para 4 of Port Trust letter dated 15th September 1898, the mews entrances, &c., should be properly paved and drained.

DOCK TALLY CLERKS.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 28th November 1898, reporting that the Budget grant of Rs. 12,000 on account of the temporary staff of Dock Tally Clerks having been exhausted, owing to the traffic being much more than was anticipated, it is necessary that a further allotment of Rs. 11,000 should be made to meet the expenses to the end of the year. Read report from the Docks Superintendent, dated 5th January 1899, giving further explanations regarding the expenditure incurred in connection with the Temporary staff employed at the Docks during the current financial year.

Resolution—The provision in the current year's Budget under the head "Temporary staff of Tally Clerks" may be increased by Rs. 11,000 by debit to surplus revenue. The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT:—

	For week ending 6th Jan. 1899.	Total from 1st April 1898 to 6th Jan. 1899.	For week ending 7th Jan. 1898.	Total from 1st April 1897 to 6th Jan. 1898.
Vessels piloted into harbour	15	763	12	663
„ piloted out of harbour	24	772	26	659
„ transported	11	543	5	400
„ attended to	3	61	2	86
„ warped	1	49	..	41

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bancoora, 2,197 tons, Captain A D Martin, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's s s Bormida, 1,499 tons Captain G Delaya, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong 31st December, with a general cargo and 18 passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s s Trieste, Captain A Mitis, from Trieste via Karachi, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon, with the following passengers—Mr and Mrs Dobrovich, Mr and Mrs Davison and two infants, Rev and Mrs F G Eckholm Mr A Graham Simpson, and Mr Stuart.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 969 tons, Captain D L Neilson will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lieut A W Chitty, Miss K Mangovie, Mr F F Rickere, Mr Kalliandas Gopaldas, Mr Gangaram Tocisidas, Mr Goculdas Khooaldas, Mr A Chellaram, Mr A O Wood, Mr Sentia Sassoon, Mr Salleh, Mrs Katoon, Mrs Flora, Syed Maswood, Syed Saleoh, Hajee Jalvee Mr M T L Bruce, Mrs Meyabhoy and child, Saleh Haluchi, and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 18.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Sutlej	2143	Symons			P & O Co
H M S Racoon		Hewett			Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast		Travers			Do
Metis	2195	Robinson			M M & Co
Shannon	2781	Cole			P & O Co
Goodwin	2811	Kerr			D Hormasji
Hermed	830	Nielson			Bombay Co
Bancoora	2198	Morton	Calcutta		M M & Co
Nizam	2041	Craig			T Morrison & Co
Assyria	970	Neilson	P Gulf		M M & Co
Culna	1463	Groom	Calcutta		M M & Co
Min	981	Gasson			Bombay Co
Aldersgate	1987	Willis			Do
Cape Colonna	1787	Richards			K N & Co
Claverley	1873	Scorgie			K N & Co
India	2591	Robertson			M M & Co
Raleigh	3200	Coghlan			American Cruiser
Union	830	Piderson			Bombay Co
Unison	760	Tarbyorson			R Steuart & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Forbes	1453	Bond	Liverpool	25-1	F M & Co
B	Devonshire	2364	Caull	Antwerp	20-1	W & A G & Co
F	Soindia	2050	Smith		24-1	M M & Co
H & J	Goa	1217	Plommer	Zanzibar		M M & Co
K	Mars	2497	Curus	Antwerp	26-1	J Mac'tsh & Co
M	Pemba	486	Rickford	P Gulf		M M & Co
N	Eton	1722	Hyde	Cocanada		M M & Co
O	Safari	892	Zeulin	Zanzibar	20-1	F Heyer
Q	Courland	760	Souter	Natal	19-1	H C Joosub

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Satrunji	547	Budroo	Karachi	21 1	Shprd & Co
Mahanadi	547	Fakeer	P Gulf	19-1	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Stanley Hall	2660	Brown	Karachi	21-1	K N & Co
2	Persia	2331	Hamilton	Liverpool	21-1	W&A G&Co
3	D Balduino	3014	Canepa	Genoa	2-2	F R Co
12	Bormida	1499	Delaya			F R S N Co
14	Dwarka	759	Tice	Karachi	21-1	M M & Co
15	Muke Maru	2060	Camamoru	China		N Y Kaisha
16	Ileafee	573	Sally	Muccalla	1	A Munjee

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Caledonia .... 7528 tons gross .... P & O Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Raleigh, a cruiser	Coghlan	Colombo, Jan 14
18	Bormida s	Delaya	Hongkong, Dec 31
	Trieste s	Mitis	Trieste, Dec 20

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Jubeda s	Tyndal	Calcutta
	Bancoora s	Martin	Calcutta, &c

The steamer Assyria, Captain Neilson, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Goodwin, for Dunkirk, Hull, Liverpool, &c
„ Scindia, for Zanzibar, &c
„ Sirsa, for Calcutta, &c
„ Goa, for Aden, Zanzibar, &c

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—40 bales goat hair Noor M Abdool Kader, 74 bales wool Jadhowji Kara, 2000 cwt bonemeal Ahmed H Cassum and Co, 426 cwt nigerseed Bauer and Krause, 45 bales wool Ruttonsey Nanji, 78 bales wool David Sassoon and Co, 1357 cwt myrabollams N Futehally and Co, 90 bales wool Royree Amerchund

FOR DUNKIRK.

Goodwin s—2600 cwt gingellyseed B Kaderbhoy, 4000 cwt linseed, 3000 cwt poppyseed, 2000 cwt gingellyseed and 6003 cwt ground nuts Killick Nixon and Co, 2000 cwt poppyseed Owen and Okell, 2474 bales cotton, 25111 cwt linseed and 9040 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers, 700 bales cotton Lyon and Co, 300 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 756 cwt rapeseed and 1530 cwt ground nuts E D Sassoon and Co, 3001 cwt nigerseed and 3081 cwt gingellyseed A Blascheck and Co, 4000 cwt gingellyseed and 1340 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers, 405 cwt gingellyseed John Fachiri, 4000 cwt linseed David Sassoon and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Devonshire s—55 bales cotton E Spenner and Co, 2400 cwt gingellyseed Volkart Brothers, 1005 cwt myrabollams Ebji Oomersey, 140 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

Mars s—2000 cwt Mowraseed and 196 cwt gingelyseed E D Sassoon and Co, 250 cwt coir yarn Volkart Brothers, 2000 cwt rapeseed, 4000 cwt myrabollams and 4000 cwt gingelyseed David Sassoon and Co, 220 bales cotton The Bombay Co, 100 bales cotton V S H Reddy and Co, 100 bales hemp Isaac Wright and Co, 2000 cwt linseed John Fachiri

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co, 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, V S H Reddy and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—935 cwts teelseed 3,700 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers

FOR LEGHORN.

D Balduino s—200 bales cotton the Bombay Company

FOR HONGKONG

Muke Maru s—100 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co 100 bales cotton Silas E Sassoon

FOR KOBE.

Muke Maru s—500 bales cotton the Mitsui B Kaisha

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, 18th January, 1899.

1. There will be drill at the Riding School for all members on Friday the 20th, and Monday the 23rd instant, at 7 a.m. Dress—Marching order.
2. The squadron will parade near the Queen's Statue, on Tuesday the 24th instant, at 6-45 a.m. Dress—Marching order.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E.F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 19th January, 1899.

1. The Battalion will parade on Saturday the 21st instant, at 4-45 p.m., at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground for Commanding Officer's Parade.
2. Targets will be ready from 7 to 8 a.m. to-morrow, Friday, the 20th instant at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry, Marine Lines, for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practise.
3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Company:—No. 4555 Vol J Beale, and No. 4556 Vol A Smith.
4. It is notified for information—That a Volunteer must obtain the following points in individual classfiring to qualify—
 1 as an Efficient—2 points at 200, and 15 points at 200.
 2 as an Extra Efficient—85 points up to 600.
 3 as a Marksman—175 points altogether.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 19th January, 1899.

1. There will be 10 inch R M L Gun Drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters, to-day, at 5-45 p.m.
2. The Ninth Annual Camp of the Corps will be held at Mahalaxmi Fort, and will commence on the 21st January and last until the night of the 28th January.
(1) The Corps will Parade to march into Camp on Saturday the 21st instant, as follows:—
No. 1 Company at Sir Richard Temple's Statue, Oval, at 4-15 p.m., sharp and proceed by train from Church Gate to Grant Road.
No. 2 Company at Grant Road Station at 4-30 p.m., and on the arrival of No. 1 Company the Corps will march to Mahalaxmi Fort.
Dress for this Parade—Drill order with arms, putties to be worn. Field Service Caps to be carried in the hand.
3. The Corps will parade for Divine Service on Sunday next the 22nd instant, at 10-45 a.m. at the Camp, Mahaluxmi Fort. Dress—Full Dress with side arms. Putties not to be worn.
4. The Range Finding Class will meet at the Arsenal Gate Town Hall Compound on Thursday, at 7 a.m. sharp.
5. The following member having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to No. 1 Subdivision No. 2 Company—No. 557 Trumpeter H Halse.
6. Leave of absence is granted to Sergt H G Hyde, from 20th January 1899 to 11th February 1899.
7. There will be a Meeting of the Carbine Association Committee at the Corps Club at 6 30 p.m. to-day.

By Order,
A. J. Pelle, Capt R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

MR. E. H. COOPER's fairy story, "Wyemarke and the Sea Fairies," in the Christmas number of the "Sketch," is one of a series of fairy stories which the author of "Mr. Blake, of Newmarket" has recently been writing, and which will presently be collected and published in book form.

NOW READY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

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THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 18.

CONSOLS were unchanged in price in London yesterday, at 111 5-16. French Rentes advanced 1-4 per cent., to 101 3-4 ; while Paris Exchange on London declined 1 centime, to 25·21 fcs. Rupee Securities were 1-2 per cent. higher, at £65 3-8 ; and Indian Sterling Loan remained at 117. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 7-8d. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 7-8 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 3-8 per cent. Bar Silver was unchanged in value at 27 5-8d., per oz. ; as it was also in New York at 59 3-4 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London continuing at 4 84 3-4 dollars. For Braziers' Copper £70-10s. was quoted, and for Yellow metal 6 1-8d.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 1,800,000 quarters, compared with 1,890,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales, and the Imports 74,000 bales. Prices were unchanged all round. The Manchester market closed steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued in New York at 6 cents per lb. ; April Futures were 1 point higher, at 5·71 cents, and July 2 points, at 5·79 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 46,000 bales ; and the arrivals to date compare as follows with those in the two preceding years :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Tuesday's Receipts	46,000	21,000	49,000
Three days' do.	133,000	80,000	133,000
Since 1st Sept.	6,300,000	5,308,000	6,205,000

Prices in our local Cotton market are unchanged to-day, in a dull market. The Mills took 100 bales Parola at Rs 124 1-2 per candy, 200 Akote at Rs. 129, 400 Akola at Rs. 127, 100 Khangaum at Rs. 129 1-4, and 100 Akola at Rs. 136 ; and exporters purchased 200 Broach at Rs. 146, 200 Oomrawattee at Rs. 125, and 300 Karanja at Rs. 126.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—There is nothing fresh to report in these markets which remain unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton................................	14,349	bales.
Wheat	5,200	cwts.
Linseed	2,107	"
Rapeseed	629	"
Gingellyseed................................	7,986	"
Groundnuts	659	"
Castorseed................................	919	"
Rice................................	9,776	"

EXCHANGE.—The market opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits, remaining thereat throughout the day, with but little business reported, and closing as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand..........	1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic..........	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight..........	1s. 4 9-32d.	"
Francs..........................	1·71 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have to-day been steady at 98¼ for both Cash and the Settlement, for 3 1-2 per Cents.

SHARES are dull and neglected.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 7th January :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up..................	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 22,78,132 10 6	33,01,920	0	4
Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 10,23,767 5 10			
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches...	235,57,722	8	5
Bank Post Bills, etc.	1,67,042	10	7
Sundries	6,68,867	11	1
Total..........	366,95,582	14	5
ASSETS.			
Government Securities..................	38,31,944	8	0
Other authorised Investments	9,64,929	14	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	31,90,373	11	2
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities..................	53,74,687	2	1
Bills discounted and purchased	83,25,074	9	11
Balances with other Banks	18,02,076	4	9
Bullion..................	10,630	9	10
Dead stock	8,30,983	10	2
Stamps..................	11,214	11	9
Sundries	5,47,120	7	7
	248,99,025	9	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	117,96,557	5	2
Total..........	366,95,582	14	5

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 17.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.
For Judgment.

250-96—Ardesir H and D—Hajee Saboo Seedick and others vs Calidas Heerjee—Little and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

628-98—Little and Co—Emil Suter The D vs Kalah Budda—Daphtary and F
5-99—Daphtary and F—Kalah Budda vs Emil Suter
85-98—Muljee and R—Anandjee Mawjee vs Gordhundas Mawjee and others—Payne G and S.
44-93—Bhaishanker and K—Sadadanand Nathojee vs Balcrishna Nathoojee—Crawford B and Co.
441-97—Mathubhai and J—Charles Agnew Turner vs Motiram Becherdas and others—Smetham B and N.
405-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Aishabibi vs Bayabibi and others Payne G and S
81-98—K J Mantri—Harichand Makund Duru and others vs Clement Francis Rinney and others.
149-98—Dikshit and D—Luknidas Valji and others vs Valiivahoo—Mansukial D and J.
393-98—K D Shroff—Mahomed Cassum Dhuramsey vs Bai Fatmabai—Thackurdas D C and H.
549-98—Jahangir and S—Bai Nawazbai vs Cowasjee Rustamjee Darukhanawalla,

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

601-98—Edgelow G and W—Rustomjee Eduljee Dada Chandi vs Kaikhushru Kharshedjee—Framjee and D.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

1-99—Inperson—Anniceada Mitchell vs James Frederick Bruce Mitchell.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
New Long Causes.

377-98—Thakurdas D and Co—Goolam Hoosein Soomar vs HajiTyabji H Joonus and others.
414-98—Payne G and S—Karmali Rahimbhoy and another vs Ebrahim Rahimbhoy and others—Wadia and G.
515-98—Balkrishna V N R—Karsondas Narsi vs Memon Ismail Hajee Noormahomed—M L Shroff.
519-98—Ardeshir H and D—Parebai alias Canbai vs Devjee Megjee—Little and Co.
530-98—Payne G and S—Purshotumdas Pranjiwandas vs Luxmibai and another—Little and Co. and Cragie L and O
531-98—Bicknell M and M—Hoosien Karim and others vs Yumnabai and others—Captain and V
533-98—Hiralal M and M—Maneckbai vs Walji Jivraji and others—Bhaishanker and K
551-98—Smetham B and N—Elizabeth Watkins vs William Watkins—Raughton and B
562-97—Wadia and G—Balchand Ramchand and others v Kaloorain Hametram and others—Edgiow and G

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th January 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·928
Temperature of the Air..................	degrees	74·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer..................		66·2
Dew Point..................		61·6
Relative humidity of Air		·647
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10) ..		0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	81·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		65·2
General Directions of wind* ..		NNE, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	206

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 18th January, 1899.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	..	..	—	...
Teheran	18	2	13 p.m.	...	55
Suez	18	3	0 p.m.	—	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 18th January, 1899.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta..................	1	...	—	3
" Karachi	...	22	—	2
" Madras	...	19	—	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALDRIDGE—January 9, at Fort St George, the wife of Garrison Quartermaster-Sergeant J A Aldridge, of a daughter.

McLAUGHLIN—January 10, at Chatrapore, Gunjam, the wife of H J McLaughlin, of the Madras Forest Department, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1899.

THE Bombay Stock Exchange was opened yesterday afternoon by Mr. Bomonjee Petit in the presence of the Commercial Community of the city. The function was marked by an enthusiasm and a confidence in the future of Bombay that must have confounded the pessimists—if any be left—who two years ago predicted general ruin. Mr. S. Bharucha, one of the leading brokers, recalled the vicissitudes of business during and after the great cotton mania, when the American War sent up the price of Surats to two shillings a pound, and everyone was a millionaire. The great reclamations on which so much of the present city stands were then rescued from the sea—to be handed over to the Government in lieu of vast sums promised as the price of permission to reclaim them, the share capital disappearing for ever. Mr. Bharucha elicited a sympathetic cheer when he warned the new Improvement Trust not to incur the fate of these ruined shareholders, and spoke with scorn of the ignorant scribblers who approve, or are said to approve, of the doctrine of "rafters not rents" when the value of houses required by the Trust is in question. Property, the meeting were informed, was organising in defence of its rights. Mr. Bomanji Petit having opened the Stock Exchange, the initiation of which is due to the liberality of Sir Dinshaw Petit. Mr. J. M. Maclean, the member for Cardiff, who was present as an honoured guest, addressed the assembly with the characteristic verve and vigour, matured by some years experience in the House of Commons and on the hustings. In congratulating the representative businessmen of Bombay on the growth of the City and the development of its commerce and manufactures, he expressed regret that the authorities had altered the old fortifications to be replaced by lofty buildings, extending from Colaba to Mazagon, which far more effectually shut out the sea breeze on the harbour side than the old walls and bastions. The criticism is just, and it is to undo the mischief thus wrought by overlapping buildings of great height cutting off all ventilation that the Trust has been called into existence, to the alarm of Mr. Bharucha and the holders of property in the City.

Mr. Maclean disclaimed any intention of making a political address. That self-denying resolution, however, did not deprive him of the right of proclaiming, and the large assembly of the pleasure of hearing and applauding his hearty disapproval of the mistaken policy of spending on frontier expeditions money taken from the tax-payers. That money could be more profitably applied in the development of commerce by opening up the regions beyond the North-West frontier to the trade of Bombay and of all India. Recalling the fact that the Amir owed his throne to the presence of a British army in Afghanistan in the early eighties, and that his Highness receives a large subsidy from the Indian treasury, Mr. Maclean quoted Lord Roberts' measures to show that these benefits are requited by a refusal to allow us to connect Kabul and Kandahar with the railway system of this country without which it will be impossible to defend his frontier against the aggression of a foreign Power. That is the military point of view ; from that of commerce he holds it to be preposterous that the Amir should be permitted to raise a Chinese Wall against the trade of India, by imposing a prohibitive tariff while vetoing the extension of our railways to the further frontier of Afghanistan, where they could link up with the Russian system. It was certainly a novel experience for a Bombay audience to hear the Russians complimented for the enterprise and energy with which they have pushed forward their railways, not only through Siberia, but in the direction of the frontiers of Afghanistan and India.

Mr. Maclean advocates not only a general understanding with Russia, but an agreement to connect her railway system with our own, so that the people may travel, without crossing even the Caspian Sea, between the extremities of Europe and Calcutta and Bombay. He holds that if it be possible for France and Germany, Powers that may at any time be engaged in hostilities, to run express trains between Paris and Berlin, every day for the convenience of passengers, it ought to be possible to have railway communication between the Russian and Indian Empires. This view has been often pressed upon our attention by Russian diplomatists and Russian publicists, but, as we have said, it is new to have it put forward with clearness and ability, by a representative Anglo-Indian of unquestioned devotion to the interests of India and of the great Empire of which it forms part. The magnitude of the issues at stake imposes caution in respect to questions affecting the tranquillity of Afghanistan and the security of the frontier of India. We do not share Mr. Chamberlain's desire for a long spoon whenever it is proposed to come to an understanding, cordial or circumspect, with our Nrthern neighbour. But we should think twice and even three times before offering to make Bombay and Calcutta the ports of Russia. With these reserves, it must be frankly acknowledged that it is a great advantage to have these questions thoroughouly thrashed out in advance, for they will undoubtedly have to be solved once way or another in the not remote future. The day can not be far off when the gap of four or five hundred miles separating two of the greatest railway systems of the world will close up, it may almost be said, of themselves. When that takes place, it will be well that the populations concerned shall know that proximity does not necessarily mean war. It may possibly prove conducive to friendship and neighbourly goodwill.

THERE is something quite Mephistophelian in the collocation of the announcements made on the same day, that Count Muravieff blandly proposes that the Peace Conference should prohibit the use of submarine torpedo boats, and that the French Government, as the result of satisfactory experiments has ordered the construction of six submarine torpedo-boats of the latest pattern. Seeing that Russia and France are sworn allies, and that from the necessities of the case they must remain allies, or pay the penalty in an isolation by no means splendid, there is a good deal of cynicism in one of them proposing that the use of the newest weapon of destruction perfected by the ingenuity of the other should be prohibited. If there were the slightest chance of the proposal being accepted it would never have been made. Its acceptance in any circumstances would be a farce and a nullity, for no nation that valued the existence of its own war-vessels would refrain from constructing in secret, a sufficient number of such craft to make their harbours secure against nightly visits from the submarine boats of good neighbours, equally oblivious of any resolutions the Conference might come to. The rejection of the proposal has been made doubly certain by the association with it of a proposal to prohibit the employment of war vessels with rams, the invention of new weapons, or more powerful explosives. Proposals of that kind are undoubtedly open to the observation that they are visionary and impracticable. But they are something more. They are practically an avowal that the Peace Conference was not seriously meant, except perhaps in the mind of the Emperor Nicolas II. It has been said by a shrewd American friend of that monarch, that his Majesty is prone to indulge in the highest aspirations for the welfare of his subjects and of humanity, but that he always subordinates his personal desires to the duties of his exalted position. He never takes a step without consulting the carefully selected Ministers by whom he is surrounded, whose first duty is to Russia that is, to the Czardom. It is certain that immediately before the issue of the famous Peace Rescript decrees had ordained large additions to the strength of His Majesty's army, and that £24,000,000 were allocated to the increase of the navy. Germany has since taken steps to increase the already portentous strength of her army, the artillery receiving an increment described by one of our service papers as enormous. Since the publication of the proposals to inaugurate the millennium, the nations have believed rightly or wrongly that the dreaded cataclysm has been brought perceptibly nearer. There is no statesman in Europe who would care to assert that the nations were altogether wrong in coming to that conclusion.

If there is to be a war—such as the world has never seen, since the Attila and his Huns contended at Chalons for three days against Romans and Teutons for supremacy in Europe—will submarine torpedo boats diversify the history of the struggle for mastery on the seas ? The French seem to be destined to initiate naval novelties which others turn against them. They were the first to apply the screw to the corvette, to put armour on line of battleships ; high explosives were first served out to the ships of the French navy. They first employed machine guns of small calibre in the tops and elsewhere to supplement the fire of the heavy guns ; they first developed the torpedo boat as an important part of the naval armament. They have followed up these efforts by long and patient experiments to perfect submarine torpedo boats. The ingenuity of two young Lieutenants M. M. Violette and Devaluy has given a new terror to war by endowing the new boat of that kind with "eyes," which enable her to see her course below the surface without coming up to take the bearings of her enemy. How that will work in actual war remains to be seen. The man-of-war Magenta was torpedoed twice in harbour, the first time while at anchor and the second when she was under steam, the Gustave Zede lying in wait for her under the surface as she passed. It is admitted that in daylight the track of the hidden torpedo-boat is betrayed "to a small extent" by a ripple on the surface of the water, visible at a distance of fifteen hundred yards. At night it might be more easy to avoid detection, and deliver a fatal blow at an adversary costing a million of money and carrying seven hundred men, without incurring much risk. It is quite possible that the treacherous ripple may be disguised even in broad daylight by a feigned attack of a flotilla or other swift craft rushing to and fro and designedly stirring up the waters by shells or otherwise, so as to distract the attention of the doomed ship. However this be, it is a foregone conclusion that if the submarine boat is of any real value as a combatant, France will have no monopoly of its service. The French have now at least four ; the Zede and the Gymnote, the Narval and Morse, and six more have been ordered, giving a total of ten. If they turn out to be successful, British yards can build twenty, thirty, a hundred, and Britannia will rule the waves from below as she has hitherto ruled them from above. The other Powers will not be much behind. The United States are very proud of the performances of the Holland, which will soon have sisters hidden under the face of the waters.

THE Bombay Gymkhana, through its Honorary Secretary Mr. Jeffrey, as will be seen in another column, has addressed a letter to the City Improvement Trust on the subject of the Marine Lines maidan. The communication is a timely protest against the utilisation for building purposes of any additional ground to that which was formerly given up to the Marine Lines bungalows. The protest is couched in terms of remarkable moderation, and we trust that similar protests will be sent in by other parties interested before it is too late. The Marine lines maidan is not merely used as a military parade ground ; nor as a golfing or cycling ground, but is besides, the daily recreation-ground of hundreds of people who do not belong to any of the recognised gymkhanas, or sporting, or cricket clubs. Each evening bears witness to the value as well as to the popularity of this piece of land for physical recreation among all classes of the community. To build on this land would deprive residents in the Fort of their principal recreation ground, a misfortune, which the Improvement Trust, having regard to public health, should not inflict on their fellow citizens. It will be remembered that during Lord Reay's administration, a large portion of the maidan was pegged out and the outlines of the ground-plan marked for his Excellency's inspection. Lord Reay tooka very great interest in the scheme, for the provision of additional residences for Europeans had become a pressing necessity. Since then, however, the Port Trust has opened out the Apollo Reclamation for building purposes; the large hotels have all been extended, and spacious flats and chambers have been provided, which have relieved the pressure. There is no longer any necessity for encroaching upon public play grounds. The New Port Trust railway when constructed, will enable business people to go and live out in the direction of Sion, Trombay, and Matoonga, instead of crowding in the Fort, and any house property on the Marine Lines plots will promptly decline in value. To be sure the railway is not constructed yet, but it doubtless soon will be. Meantime there is no occasion for the Improvement Trust to turn its attention to the Marine Lines. Let the Public Works Department build up the new officers' quarters, for which the expenditure has been sanctioned, by all means, and there will be sufficient room for non-official Europeans in the Fort. But in the interests of the public health and the improvement of Bombay it is to be hoped that the Trust will continue its operations in the native town where it has begun. Freretown can be well left alone.

WE learn that instructions have been issued from Army Headquarters to the various commands to encourage the full utilisation of powers given by existing regulations in dealing with local matters. It is possible that this may be followed hereafter by changes in the regulations in the direction of greater decentralisation, but this is not at all certain, as it is quite possible that what already has been done will with the interpretation now put upon it have the effect of putting an end to the worst of the circumlocation which now goes on.

WE understand that a scheme is under consideration at Army Headquarters for keeping British regiments in training by marching them about the country in the cold weather under field service conditions, instead of having them much as cooped up in barracks. Nothing definite however has been settled, and no change would be possible this season, as the grants made for the current year's manœuvres do not include any general movement of the kind.

SIR JAMES WESTLAND, we understand, will present his Budget Statement on March 20th, and the discussion thereon in the Council will begin on the 27th.

THE Presidency Athletic meeting in Calcutta will take place this year on February 15th.

IT is notified for information that the Inspector-General of Artillery in India, on his 2nd tour, will arrive at Bombay, from Jubbulpore, and alight at Victoria Terminus at 3-30 p.m. (local time) on Friday, the 20th instant, and will leave on the following day for Aden by the P. and O. mail steamer.

MOST of the Native Chiefs who have been down at Calcutta to pay their farewell to Lord Elgin and to introduce themselves to his successor have now left on return to their respective States. All are well pleased, we believe, with the reception accorded them by Lord Curzon.

AFTER mature deliberation Sir Antony MacDonnel has decided not to supersede the Agra Municipality but to lend them the services of an expert Officer as Secretary, who, his Honour confidently believes, will set matters right if not obstructed in his work. Sir Antony has also indicated some of the lines on which he expects Municipal reform to proceed.

THE period during which the Government was open to receive objections and suggestions from interested parties regarding the Cantonment Act expired last week. Various memorials have reached the Government of India on the subject, and these have now to be considered in connection with the ultimate shape of the legislation.

THE system under which it is sought to send out convalescent soldiers into small camps or move them for change of air from one station to another is being gradually introduced into the Bengal Command. It promises to be very successful, and extra grants of money will probably be made to extend it.

THE fall in the temperature experienced throughout Norhern India during the past week extended to Nagpur. On the night of Sunday, the 8th, the temperature of the air, as recorded in the Nagpur Observatory, was 40° F. The lowest temperatures recorded in the preceding eight years were as follows :—48 : 51 ; 46 : 49 ; 48 : 48 ; 55 : 46 ; so that on Sunday night the temperature was 6 degrees lower than it had been at any time during the previous eight years.

H. E. MONSIEUR RODIER, Governor of the French Settlements in India, arrived in Calcutta from Pondicherry on Sunday. He will shortly pay an official visit to the new Viceroy and be present at the State ball to-day.

THE west approach bank of the Katta Khal Bridge on the Silchar branch of the Assam-Bengal Railway sank about nine or ten feet during the night of the 23rd of December last. The subsidence took place about half-way between the goods siding points and the bridge, and extended for a length of from 2 to 2 1-2 chains. The slopes did not bulge out nor was the level of the borrow pits at either side altered ; the bank appears to have sunk "en masse" into the earth. The bridge itself was not injured, but trains were not able to pass the spot for a day or two.

AN amusing instance of the frivolous nature of many of the complaints received by the Postal Department is given in its last report. Numerous complaints were received against a village postman in East Bengal. An officer of some standing in the Department was specially deputed to make local enquiries. In the course of his investigation he ascertained that the complaints were lodged by or on behalf of a prominent resident of the village, because his dignity had once been outraged by the postman, who handed to him, rather inadvertently, a letter with his left hand instead of doing this with his right hand !

WE regreat to announce the death, which occurred on Sunday afternoon, of Mr. Albert Smallwood, one of the oldest residents in Calcutta. The deceased gentleman came to Calcutta upwards of thirty years ago in connection with the old Oriental Bank, and subsequently started as an exchange broker, a business he carried on with success for many years. He was intimately connected with the development of the tea industry, especially at Darjiling, first as a partner of the firm of Messrs. Lloyd and Co., and subsequently as a partner of Messrs. Davenport and Co. Mr. Smallwood had been almost a confirmed invalid for a considerable period, and his death was not quite unexpected. The body was removed to Barrackpur for burial.

"SERINGAPATAM JUNIUS" writes about a strange thing that has happened near Seringapatam :—"On the opposite banks of the Kaveri, from the town, in the field, there is a margosa tree with an ant-hill just below one of its branches. And milk (or, to speak precisely, a white liquid with a taste quite sweet) is falling in drops from the branch on the ant-hill. The superstitious part of the people have begun already to worship the ant-hill, thinking that something Divine will happen. Whatever it may happen, will some of your readers let me know the cause of milk coming out of the margosa tree ? Has the same thing happened anywhere else? "

THE Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1897-98, which has just been issued, is a portly tome of nearly 500 pages. Of these, 45 are devoted to a summary of the Administration as set forth in the numerous departmental chapters, while 211 pages are devoted to statistical returns. We have at one time or another dealt with the Administration Reports of the various Departments of Government as they have made their appearance, so we need not say more of the present volume than that it shows in condensed and convenient form the results of the past year's administration. We note, however, that the gentleman who is responsible for the summary regards the move of Government to the Hills as the only "event of interest" that occurred during the year ?

THE Burmo-Chinese frontier demarcation is proceeding satisfactorily. The Northern party were due at Namkham last week. The Burma Government have agreed to a slight modification of the agreement line at Lwelaing, which seems to have pleased the Chinamen very much and got the party away from the scene of last season's prolonged halt. The line is now laid to Namkham, though cairns have not yet been erected. The modification in question was in the form of allowing the Chinamen to take a hill which they are desirous of fortifying. In ordinary circumstances there might be objections to such a concession ; but we are informed that this particular position is completely outflanked by British territory. There is thus no danger to be feared from that quarter. Mr. George, who is in charge of the Southern party, met the Chinese Sub-Commissioner Chen, the Taotai, of Puerh, on Christmas Day.

IN the January number of the "Madras Christian College Magazine" there appears a letter from the Rev. Dr. Miller which sets forth his intentions with regard to his future work in Madras. In it, Dr. Miller states distinctly, for the benefit of those who have flooded him with questions on the subject, that he intends to devote the rest of his life to his work in Madras, though this will not preclude his taking another trip to Scotland if his health requires it. At present, Dr. Miller will take part in his college work, though in the present state of his health, it is imperative that he should take a protracted summer vacation.

ACCORDING to a French Parliamentary paper, there will be a surplus of 80,000,000 francs for the financial year 1898. Extra credit to the amount of 12,000,000 francs is required, the greater part of which is in connection with colonial enterprise. In spite of the existing arrangements of the army of occupation in Madagascar, the Governor-General has been obliged to ask for reinforcements in consequence of the insurrections in the South and West of the island. The attempt to recruit Hovas has been a complete failure.

AT the ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Madras Electric Tramway Company, Ld., held in London on the 30th ultimo, both the Report and the Balance-Sheet were unanimously passed, and at the extraordinary general meeting held afterwards, a Resolution was also unanimously carried confirming the contract made between this company and the British Electric Traction Company and referred to in the Report.

MR. CLARK RUSSELL is writing a new book, which is to appear under the title of "The Ship : her Story." It will contain a large number of illustrations by Mr. H. C. Seppings-Wright.

THE book is to be edited by Mr. W. F. Irvine, of the Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. Sir Edward Moore foresaw the enormous rise in the value of land in and about the Liverpool of his day. He instructs his heir to keep a sharp eye upon the market. It is interesting to see how many a site, the rent alone of which is nowadays worth hundreds of pounds, was in Charles II.'s time let for a trifling sum, "in addition to two or three hens and one to three days' labour per annum for shearing." Fifty years after the composition of the work, the whole of the property was, as the editor tells us, sold "for a very small sum to the Earl of Derby and other local landowners." Lucky Earl of Derby. The property had been five hundred years in the possession of the Moore family.

THE appearance on the London stage of plays founded on Dumas' popular novel has given a fillip to the sale not only of "The Three Musketeers," but of its sequel, "Twenty Years After," both of which are very prominent on most of the bookstalls. It is no secret that Dumas' knowledge of English was limited. A correspondent points out a curious anachronism in his "Vingt Ans Apres," which seem to show that his acquaintance with our history was also somewhat muddled. Towards the end of the second volume the plot is shifted to the Roundhead camp after the capture of Charles Stuart. Cromwell is described as speaking "with that profound melancholy which Shakespeare depicts so well." This is really a double muddle. The novelist probably mixed up Cromwell the Protector with the "Cromwell servant to Wolsey" of the play of "Henry VIII." But it was Cardinal Wolsey's melancholy, not his servant's, "which Shakespeare so well describes."

PROBABLY this story of "E. P. R.'s" will not be contradicted. It is suggested by the name of a Judge on the Bench, who, however, is not the hero of it. There was once a Sergeant Channell who for some reason was at fault somewhat about his h's. One day before Mr. Justice Cresswell, a sometime sayer of sly and acrid things, a ship case was being tried, and Sergeant Channell was on one side and Sir Frederic Thesiger on the other. Every time the former mentioned the vessel he called it the Ellen. Every time the other counsel mentioned her they called her the Helen. At last the judge, with a quaint gravity said, "Stop." (a favourite word of his). "Stop. What was the name of the ship ? I have it on my notes the Ellen and the Helen. Which is it ?" And the bar grinned. "Oh, my lud," said Thesiger, in his blandest and most fastidious manner, "the ship was christened the Helen, but she lost her h in the chops of the Channell."

A CAST-STEEL gun, designed by Dr. Gatling for the American Government, was tested at Sandy Hook on the 16th inst. It withstood the unprecedented powder pressure of 37,000lb. to the square inch. Officials from the Army Department and prominent artillery officers who were present were enthusiastic over the results. Some of them are quoted as declaring that it will revolutionise the present methods of gun-making. Moreover, its cost is not more than half that of the built-up gun cast in the ordinary mould. The new gun was subjected to 2,000deg. of heat while water was projected into the bore. The secret of its power is stated to lie in the manufacture of the alloy used.

MORE than thirty years have passed since Dr. George Brandes began his task of interpreting Henrik Ibsen to the European public. He was one of the first critics, if not the first, to recognise the genius of the Scandinavian poet and dramatist. At various intervals during that period Dr. Brandes has published appreciations of Ibsen. The latest of them appeared some months ago, at the celebration of the poet's seventieth birthday. They are now to be issued in an English translation authorised by Dr. Brandes. The volume will contain an introduction by Mr. William Archer, who deserves more recognition than he has yet received for his efforts to interest the British public both in Norse and in German literature. The book, says the publisher, Mr. Heinemann, "may be regarded as in some sort a running commentary on Ibsen's spiritual development—a commentary to which Dr. Brandes' long and close friendship with the poet, enabling him to quote many letters and personal utterances, lends a peculiar interest."

AN interesting picture of M. Anatole France at work is given by the Duke of d'Andrea, in the "Corriere di Napoli" :—"We were at Villa Said," says the Duke d'Andrea, "and in Anatole France's studio all the walls were lined with books, fragments of Greek sculpture works of the Italian Renaisance, time-yellowed designs, worm-eaten quatro-cento canvases, fragments of ivory and wood carvings, and chiselled bronzes. I fancied myself in the laboratory of some art chemist who had resolved into its elements the æthetic vision of two countries of beauty and collected them together in order to discover by them the secret of inspiration and the art of creation. Anatole France questioned me about an illustrious Italian whom I knew, asking about his character, his physical qualities, the manner in which he moved and spoke and his most intimate habits. Anatole France's sure and minute observations, sometimes proceedings from a preconceived formula, sometimes with an investigation as if he were looking at a soul through a microscope made a strange impression upon me, and reminded me of the expression of a French lady who called France a 'dessecheur de l'ame humaine.' I almost felt a sense of discomfort in the presence of this writer who seemed while he was talking, to penetrate my being as if to rob from me also some little secret of the remotest fold of my soul."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AMERICA'S COLONIAL POLICY.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

Mr. Bryan, speaking at Denver said the United States was unable to afford a colonial policy of Imperialism which would be a step backwards.

THE CANADIAN-AMERICAN COMMISSION.

A Washington despatch says the Canadian and American Commission has attained a close understanding on all questions under discussion.

The opinion is also expressed that a treaty will be concluded removing all differences between the two countries.

AGITATION IN MACEDONIA.

A Macedonian agitation and the proposed assembly of a Macedonian Revolutionary Congress is causing anxiety to the Porte which has taken military measures to crush any attempted rising.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

NO HOSTILITY.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

M Paul Cambon, French Ambassador in London replying to a deputation from the Peace Society, denied that there was hostility in France towards the English, The press on both sides, he said, had greatly exaggerated the small friction arising over the Fashoda question, but neither Frenchmen individually nor the French Government desired war.

THE SPLIT IN THE LIBERAL PARTY.

MR. JOHN MORLEY WILL WITHDRAW.

Mr. John Morley, speaking at Brechin, heartily approved Sir W. Harcourt's action in resigning the Liberal Leadership, as it was impossible to lead a party when one's authority was constantly questioned.

He intimated his own intention of withdrawing from an active share in the counsels of the Liberal party, and he condemned vehemently the growing tendencies of the party towards Jingoism and Imperialism.

THE LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.

SIR CAMPBELL BANNERMANN ACCEPTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 18.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires:—The "Times" accepts Sir Henry Campbell Bannermann as Sir William Harcourt's successor as leader of the Liberal party in the House of Commons characterising him as a man of moderate counsels, conciliatory manner, inactive yet competent, who will mark time admirably. The "Times" notes the predominance of Scotsmen in Parliament.

THE LIBEL ON THE SIRDAR'S ARMY.

THE GERMAN ATTACHE SPEAKS.

What may be taken as the last word in the controversy raised over Mr. Bennett's article in the "Contemporary Review" has been said by Captain Tiedmann, the German Attache with the Sirdar, throughout the Khartoum campaign. Captain Tiedmann claims to have seen everything and declares that General Kitchener rode through the alleys and courtyards of Omdurman with uplifted hand, proclaiming peace. The despatch of the wounded on the battle field was indispensable. Captain Tiedmann saw several Dervishes, who had been shamming death, fire on the departing troops. He also saw British soldiers giving the Dervish sufferers their own food and drink. There was, he says, no plundering at Omdurman.

MILITARY CHANGES.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 18.

Major-General Cooke has vacated the Command of the Sind District, his tenure having expired; Colonel Abbot, 7th Bombay Lancers, temporarily officiating.

Lieutenant Lillie, 2nd Royal Irish, has assumed the appointment of Staff Officer Colaba Depot.

Colonel Neville Chamberlain assumes the appointment of Colonel on the Staff at Delhi on return from Home next month.

THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

Mr. Wilkins, it is understood, officiates in the Calcutta High Court, vice Mr. O'Kinealy, proceeding on leave.

THE TRADE OF INDIA.

The trade of India with Chinese and Russian Turkestan, and Thibet fell off seriously last year, almost all items including tea and piece-goods being affected. Captain Trench reports that the Indian Yarkand trade in particular is suffering a rapid decline. He advises the development in the direction of Thibet with the rich provinces of Sys, Chau, Khansi and Shensi in China as objective as most promising to take its place.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS ON INSPECTION DUTY.

POONA, JAN. 18.

This afternoon the Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government, the Chief Engineer G. I. P. Railway, Mr. Trevethick, Loco. Superintendent, Mr. Clement West, District Engineer, and Mr. Dewey, District Traffic Superintendent, arrived on inspection duty at Poona by special train and left for Raichore.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JAN. 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 18.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peshawar, (extra) left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JAN. 18.

Mail Steamer Arcadia, from Australia, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 20-32.

The Manchester market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	65 3-8
Bar Silver	27 5-8

THE Government of India are about to send Home final proposals for the establishment of a cordite factory. It has been conclusively proved that the explosive can be manufactured in India, and the equable climate of the Nilgiris will ensure the making of a good article, Two thousand Martini rifles, which, it has been stated, are being sent home to be converted into ·303 carbines, are intended for issue to the Volunteer Cadet Corps, This may be taken as a prelude to the early re-armament of all Volunteers with the magazine [illegible]

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE DREYFUS DRAMA.

THE SECRET DOSSIER.

THE TRIAL OF MADAME PAULMIER.

PARIS, Dec. 30.

THE secret dossier has at last been carried to the Court of Cassation by Captain Cuignet. The captain is to take it there daily, and at six every evening take it back to the War Office. He has gone over it, studying each document, and ascertaining its origin. He knows all about the ladies mentioned in it. Some are very much in society and were truly, I am assured, in the "contre espionage." They spied on spies. Esterhazy was the inveterate foe of ladies who unwittingly or otherwise facilitated the espionage work for military attaches by bringing them into relations with useful persons. In this connection a correspondent is reminded of an action for libel taken about five years ago by a titled and very beautiful lady against a morning paper, to which we now know Esterhazy had access. That paper charged her with being a spy for the German Empire. The libel was punished, and the damages were given to charity. I often met Ambassadors of different potentates at the house of this lady whose husband was a German. He and she were wealthy, perfectly honourable, and great favourites of the Emperor William I. Colonel—then Major—Schwartzkoppen was at their house. It was his presence there that led to the denunciation for espionage in the morning paper in question. He met officers of the General Staff at the house I speak of, but their acquaintanceship was innocent, though perhaps some double-dealing spy may not have thought so. Had Esterhazy known of it, he certainly would have suspected guilty relations all round.

Writing in the "Petite Republique," M. Jaures, declares that the secret dossier contains a letter from the German Emperor, and that it must be proved to be a forgery. He asks that the Court of Cassation should examine M. Hanotaux, and calls upon M. Monod to divulge all that he knows in regard to the affair. M. Monod, he says, sent him the day before yesterday a letter in which the following sentence occurred: "M. Hanotaux said to X—and myself in the month of May, 1898, 'You know the abominable methods employed by General Mercier to prove the guilt of Dreyfus, which is perhaps only a terrible fiction.'" M. Jaures adds that the X—referred to is a man of great importance whose name is known to M. Monod.

M. de Freycinet has proposed to cut out the names of the secret service agents abroad, and of those diplomatists who are either quoted or otherwise mentioned in the secret dossier, or who contributed papers to it. The Government are ready to give an engagement as to the authenticity of the papers that concern such agents and diplomatists. If Dreyfus knows nothing about them, he can divine nothing from the papers in question once the names are cut out. If he has guilty knowledge and understands them, what can it matter? The conditions on which the dossier is to be communicated will be embodied in a letter from the Court of Cassation to the Minister of Justice, who will have previously sent the draft. It is all very like the mysteries of Udolpho, which all fell through in the last chapter.

A rumour is current in Paris that, contrary to expectation, the Court will decide, "pour raisons d'etat against revisions This originated with a senator closely related with one of the Cassation Judges. As a matter of fact an endeavour has been made by M. Lebret, Minister of Justice, to sound President Loew as to what the Court would do if it were made clear to it that serious danger to the present regime would result from a decision to revise the case. President Loew's reply was scornful enough to put an end to any Ministerial attempt at alleging the "raison d'etat." The President, however, communicated his conversations with the Minister to his judicial colleagues. Hence the rumour which, we need hardly say, has no foundation in fact. On the contrary revision is decided upon in principle, so far at any rate as the investigation has gone—and there is little probability M. Ch. Dupuy's evidence or a look into the secret dossier will alter the Court's opinion.

A result of the Count's firm attitude, and, let me add, of his somewhat unexpectedly large majority in the Chamber on the Dramont interpellation has been to cause M. Ch. Dupuy to take certain measures with a view of stopping agitation in the streets, and to repress some likely attempts of Bonapartists and other "defenders of the honour of the Army" at open revolt. One of these measures is seen in the act of M. de Freycinet, whom he has prevailed upon to send a circular to colonels ordering them to punish officers who have sent subscriptions to the "Libre Parole" Fund. This is another distinct warning to General Zurlinden, who made no secret of his approval of the fund, though as distinguished from General Mercier, he did not himself subscribe to it.

The "Libre Parole" says:—"We should like to know whether the Picquart dossier contains the letter from Colonel Picquart to the agent whom he employed to watch Major Esterhazy's movements. This letter directed the agent not to trouble any more about Esterhazy's relations with Schwartzkoppen, and added that these relations were justified." The "Libre Parole" hints that it was to avoid revelations of this document that the revisionists caused the Picquart trial to be adjourned. The Government has sent instructions to all provincial officials to avoid any reference to the Dreyfus case in the course of the New Year's Day ceremonies. No demonstration in the public streets, either for or against the army, are to be allowed. The "Eclair," which was the first to raise the question of Councillor Bard's relations with Colonel Picquart, states that when this question has been settled it will draw attention to facts of an equally serious nature concerning two other members of the Court of Cassation, M.M. Manau and Dumas. The "Eclair" adds that in order to ensure entire discretion, certain documents of the secret dossier have been re-photographed, with portions left blank, and it is only these photographs which will be submitted for the inspection of the Court.

It is denied at the Colonial Office that Dreyfus is either in France or on his way to France. The subscription for Madame Henry of 125,058f. has been supplemented by a sword for her youthful son. It comes From a patriot living at Rennes who wishes to remain anonymous. It is hard to understand the mental condition of the donor, who writes as follows to little Henry:

> My dear child,—I send you through the "Libre Parole" a sword. Be good enough to accept it and keep it in remembrance of your father, who died for his country. You must not know my name. However, remember in your prayers the Breton patriot who bestows this sword. You will be worthy to wear hereafter a bigger and a newer sword. Work hard to be worthy of Colonel Henry and his courageous and much afflicted wife, and believe, dear child, in the sympathy of an unknown friend.

Madame Henry has not yet begun her action Me. St. Aubin, one of her counsel, is at Gien, whither he was called to plead. Before any writ is issued a petition must be sent up to the judge who is to preside at the next Paris Assizes for leave to proceed. Madame Henry's other counsel, Me. Chenu, wished her to bring a civil action, but she says that M. Reinach defied her to go before the Assizes, and that she will therefore go here for redress. Me. Chenu will leave all the pleading to Me. Saint Aubin, but will give advice.

Thirty is the number of officers placed under arrest for subscribing to the Henry fund according to M. de Freycinet's orders. This is a small proportion of those who signed their names in full, and gave anonymously, but now acknowledge themselves the givers. However, thirty is a fair percentage, and enough for an example. The military caste excuse subscription on the ground that University professors manifest publicly in favour of revision, which is just as political as the Henry fund. What they overlook are two important facts. Professors are electors, officers in active service are not. Professors are unarmed, officers command the military force of the country. Were they to fling themselves into political quarrels they could, and perhaps would, crush their opponents "Manu militari."

In the Chamber on Wednesday M. Drumont interpellated the Government on the dismissal of M. Max Regis, Mayor of Algiers, is an Italian, and naturalised only six years ago. What he wanted was to warn France that another Cuba was springing up across the Mediterranean. Algeria was just as discontented as Cuba. Its French colonists refused to see in the Jews brothers, or anything else than usurers representing the power of the purse. The crime of M. Max Regis was to head the general movement against the Jews. He was naturalised, but so was Gambetta. What did he do to be dismissed? M. Dupuy answered the interpellation. He blamed the neo-French M. Max Regis, who had publicly said he would make Algeria too hot for M. Laferriere, as he had made it too hot for the last Governor-General. The police had to be reorganised, and M. Dupuy had sent M. Lutand, as Prefect, to reorganise it, because he was active, intelligent, and had special knowledge. He was equal to his task, difficult though it was. Anti-Semitism was a dangerous and ugly malady. It had been sweeping over the splendid colony of Algeria. Persecution and the campaign to proscribe Jews was unjustified. It would have been better to agitate for good laws. M. Dupuy noticed that the Algerian deputies had not proposed a single Bill. If the Jews were too arrogant and too wealthy, should Christians try to resemble them? An order of the day approving M. Dupuy's declaration, in conformity with the principles of 1789, was finally voted by 406 to 10.

The trial of Madame Paulmier, wife of the Deputy, took place on Monday before the Assize Court of the Seine. In the extraordinary style and perfect simplicity of her black toilette she was the "elegante." The hat was the crowning of the edifice. It was of feathery lightness, and just escaped being jaunty. The golden hair has not paled since Madame Paulmier wounded M. Ollivier so badly. He, poor man, was unable to appear as a witness. A medical certificate proved his condition to be grave, and that his complete recovery can never be expected. He was riddled like a colander. The wonder is that he has lived so long.

Me. Danet acted as counsel for Mme. Paulmier, and Me. Jeanneney for M. Ollivier, the intervenant, who claimed 50,000f. damages—a moderate sum enough, seeing the injuries he sustained. He was fired at by Mme. Paulmier, because she could not find M. Millerand, the Editor of the "Lanterne." That journal had published an insulting skit on her by M. Turot. There was not much in the examination. It showed the presiding Judge to be rather favourably inclined and the accused to be a ladylike woman, albeit a woman of dramatic feeling. The Judge took her at once on the provocation she received. Her husband had expected the "Lanterne" would attack him for an anti-Dreyfus letter to the Minister of War, written as a militia officer and a deputy. When M. Paulmier was going to Caen he asked her to keep a lookout for what the pappers said and report accordingly. This was why she sent out for the "Lanterne." When she read it she at once thought of the injury Turot's attack might occasion to her beloved daughter. The mother's honour is the daughter's honour.

Me. Danet's speech for the defence was short and eloquent. He painted in a few telling traits the terror of the mother at the prospect of her daughter's future being spoiled and losing her love. The jury retired just long enough to bring back a verdict of not guilty, at which there was applause, in which Turot, the author of the "Lanterne" article, joined. Madame Paulmier, with a guilty sweeping bow, thanked Court and jurors. She then hurried away to go through the formalities of gaol delivery at St. Lazare and to obtain the jewels taken from her on Saturday evening when she surrendered herself.

THE President of the Republic showed on Thursday his interest in the army by visiting the Higher School of War. This is a post-graduate school for officers. Colonel Picquart was a professor there, and Dreyfus was a pupil, even after he entered the Bureaux of the General Staff. Of course the Presidential visit was expected, and the directors, professors, and pupils showed themselves sensible to M. Faure's attention. Everything went off in military fashion. The President wore a tightly-buttoned overcoat that looked almos like a uniform. He arrived at nine in the morning, for he is of early habits. All the officers of his military household and his chief secretary were with him. The latter carried a small box in morocco leather. It was easy to guess that it contained decorations. They were to be pinned on breasts before the visit ended. A band played the "Marseillaise" as M. Faure stepped out of his carriage. Three generals, one with a plumed hat, the commander of the school, and the officer who was to lecture before him, Colonel Laurezac, were specially presented in the grand salon, round which all the professors, civil and military, were drawn up in what might be called a hollow square. M. Faure walked round the interior of this quadrangle. He had, of course, informed himself beforehand of the particular merits of each professor, and the subjects he treats. The professor of Fortifications, Lieut.-Colonel Angelle, M. Faure saluted as a former acquaintance, and bestowed on him the rosette of Officer of the Legion of Honour. He gave the cross to the riding-master, Captain Tempe, and the palms of the Academy to another Lieut.-Colonel, who had obtained already the rosette.

M. Faure cultivates an imposing manner, with a touch of paternal condescension. The lesson that the Czar is the father of his people was not thrown away on him. He anticipates no ceremony set down in the protocol, but waits for each expression of official politeness in the programme. An omission would cause a change of manner. This formalism suits military men and provincial bourgeois, who think it correct. After the decorations were pinned to the breasts, M. Faure was conducted to the lecture room by two Generals, and to the front seat prepared for him in the amphitheatre. The subject was the Battle of Jena. At the close of the lecture, M. Faure warmly congratulated the lecturer. A fencing lesson was next witnessed. Colonel Chailley and Major Dufour were the maitres d'armes. M. Faure was charmed with his visit, and hopes to hear other lectures at the school on the campaigns of Napoleon. We are a long way yet from the peace dream of Nicholas II.

The co-operative glass factory of Albi is not doing well. It was founded during a strike at Carmaux, under the patronage of MM. Jaures and Rochefort who were then friends. The founders were Carmaux strikers. They started with a capital of £6,000, £4,000 of which was furnished by an old lady out of her savings. She gave the money through M. Rochefort to a committee. Subscriptions from diverse sources made up the rest. The enterprise was soon in distress. An application was made to the Town Council of Albi for assistance. It voted a gift of £1,000, but the Maline Government cancelled the vote. The other day that sum was reduced by a half. M. Dupuy has not objected, "hoping to pacify, and for the sake of social humanity." But he is sorry the enterprise must be propped up, and that one way or another it does not give satisfaction. The operatives complain that the Committee of Management are the hardest task-masters they ever had to deal with. Dividends are disappointing. All the unaided factories in the district cry out against the co-operative one as living at the expense of the ratepayers. It is almost too much to say it lives. It drags on a feeble existence, but as M. Dupuy says, it is cheaper to give the five hundred pounds than to enrol extra policemen.

DEPARTURE OF H. H. THE GAIKWAR OF BARODA.

HIS HIGHNESS SIR SEYAJIRAO, G.C.S.I., the Gaikwar of Baroda and her Highness, the Maharani, with Princes and Princesses and staff consisting of Dr. Batookram, Prince Kirtisengji and others, left last night from the Grant Road station for their capital by the Ahmedabad mail train. A large number of native gentlemen, having business connections with the Baroda State, had assembled at the station to see the Maharaja off, amongst them being the Honorable Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna; the Hon'ble Mr. Vigbhucandas Atmaram; Prince Baldeoji Dharampore; Messrs Dharamsey Morarji Gokuldas; Shevji Nathoo; Jamsetji Cursetji Kama, Byramji Nusserwanji Sirvai; Ballaji Pandurang; the Hon'ble M. Fazulbhoy Virsam; Rao Bahadur B. B. Pitale; Rao Sahib Ragoonath Malap; Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandekar; Mr. Ruttonji Sorabji Moonshi; Dr. Furdoonji, Byramji Seervai; Dr. Popert Parbhooram; Rao Sahib Kooshaba Babaji Kale; Captain Yeshwantrao Gaikar; Lieutenant Dinkerao Shirkay and others. Her Highness, the Maharani arrived at the station in a palanquin and entered the Gaikwar's special saloon attached to the train, followed by his Highness the Maharaja, a few minutes after. His Highness on arrival was very cordially received by those present, the floral presentations being very profuse and numerous. After acknowledging the compliments, Sir Seyajirao entered the State saloon. The departure was private.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee held yesterday, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla presided, and there were also present Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. G. W. Roughton, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, C. I. E., Messrs. K. N. Kabraji, K. N. Shroff, Muljee B. Barbhaya, Dr. Ismail Janmahomed, Dr. N. N. Katrak. Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

UNAUTHORISED ERECTIONS.

The Commissioner requested approval to the removal of a shed erected by Messrs. Stephens and Co. at their premises at Charni Road, and of another erected by Messrs. R. Scott and Co. at their premises at Girgaum.

Mr. Cuffe and other members stated that municipal sheds existed in the city and as long as they existed, they could not very well ask the parties named to remove theirs.

The Commissioner said due notices had been given to the parties concerned, in spite of which the constructions had been erected.

Mr. Roughton moved that the consideration of the matter be postponed for three months.

Dr. Viegas proposed an amendment that a week's adjournment would be enough. He said it was not right that the provisions of the Act should be enforced in certain cases, and not in others.

Dr. Katrak was of opinion that the erection of premises likely to be insanitary should be discouraged as much as possible at a time when an epidemic was among them. He proposed an amendment that the sanction for removal be granted.

Dr. Viegas subsequently altered his amendment with the consent of the meeting, that the consideration of the subject be postponed to a fortnight, and that a committee be appointed to report on the subject.

This latter amendment was carried.

SETS-BACK IN PUBLIC STREETS.

The Commissioner applied for a further grant of Rs. 50,000 from the surplus cash balance for the current year's street improvements as the grants already made in that behalf were deemed to be insufficient.

Dr. Cowasji said it was useless to spend large amounts in sets-back which would be money wasted in the event of some new scheme for street improvements being suddenly sprung upon them by the City Improvement Trust.

Dr. Viegas proposed that the sanction be granted.

The chairman suggested that further information be called for from the Commissioner as to the extent of the improvements effected in the city from the grants already made.

Dr. Ismail proposed that the consideration of the subject be postponed, and that further information should be called for from the Commissioner.

Mr. Roughton was in favour of calling for additional information from the Commissioner.

Dr. Ismail's proposition was thereupon agreed to.

After transacting some other work, the committee adjourned.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENTS AND THE RECREATION GROUND.

THE Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana has addressed the following letter to the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust:—

16th January 1899.

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Gymkhana to forward to you the following minute which was unanimously passed at their Meeting this evening.

The Committee as representing the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana strongly protest against any ground being taken up for building purposes or used in connection therewith other than what was previously built upon or so used, on the maidan known as the Marine Lines maidan.

The said ground has from time immemorial been constantly and largely availed of as a recreation and play ground by clubs and schools both European and Native.

The Committee are of opinion that the area available for recreation within the fort of Bombay is already far too limited for the present and growing wants of the population.

The Committee are also of opinion that it is of the greatest importance that there should be an entirely free and uninterrupted approach, as at present, to the whole of the said ground along the entire length of the Esplanade Road.

The Committee would be glad of an assurance upon this most important matter at your earliest convenience.

(Sd.) J. A. JEFFREY,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

AN Anglo-Indian newspaper the other day, when describing the arrival of Lord and Lady Curzon in Calcutta contained the following passage:—"But it was the immense pillars of the central entrance to "Writer's" Buildings, entwined gracefully in greenery with the initials of the incoming Viceroy and the "Baron's" coronet overhead, etc." Here we get and odd illustration of the effect of orthoepy upon orthography, or, in simple English, of sound upon spelling It strikes one as a little odd to find a journalist, of all people in the world playing pranks with the world-renowned name of Reuter. However, names of this kind, when unfamiliar, are a bit of a bother as anyone will confess. For instance, why should "Abergavenny" be pronounced Abergenny? We might as well spell "Denny" Davenny, but we don't, How on earth is the intelligent foreigner to know that "Ayscough" is pronounced Askew? Obviously the word might be sounded half a dozen different ways with a good precedent for all of them. Not the right kind of precedent, however, and that, especially in matters of this nature, makes all the difference. "Beauchamp" is pronounced Beecham, but then "Beaulieu" is uttered to the world as Bewly, and as everybody knows "Beaufort" is neither Bowfurt nor Beefurt, but Bofurt. Decidedly these patronymics are a little confusing. "Bellingham," when spoken, becomes Bellinjum; "Belvoir" Beever, "Blyth" Bly, and "By the sea," which is quite a little sentence in itself, must be articulated with the accent on the first syllable and not on the last. The expenditure of letters in such words as "Cholmondeley," or "Cirencester," or "Colquhoun," can only be described as prodigal when measured by the phonetical result. Expressed in Pitman, three little strokes would dispose of any of them, though under such depressing circumstances it must be confessed such words would lose a lot of their venerable personality. It be would interesting to know how the "z" has got into "Dalziel," for in pronunciation the word becomes Dee ell; be careful not to lay the stress on the "dee" and take it off the "ell," or you will find yourself committing a solecism which perhaps would be best appreciated by a Scot. "G" is always soft in "Giffard," but in "Gifford" it may be either hard or soft. It all depends. "Hoey" is Hoy on the tongue, and "Knollys" becomes Noles. People who have never given the matter a thought may be a little surprised to find that "Lee" can be spelt Lea, Legh, Leigh, Ley in addition, which offers a fine variety of spelling one of our shortest proper names, as anybody who is not intensely prejudiced will allow. A little reflection, too, will show that this word might very easily be spelt five other ways at least, in addition, and, perhaps, it will be by the end of the next century. "Leveson-Gower" is somewhat suggestive of the battle-field, for correctly enunciated it becomes Lowsun-Gore, while "Magheramorne" is rather a hard nut to crack for those not accustomed to it. Its syllabic protuberances, however, are comfortably softened in Mar ramorn. "Marjoribanks" is not March banks, but Marshbanks; "Milnes" becomes Mills; and "Pennefather" does not rhyme with "father," but with "feather", which suggests the idea that the word may originally have been "Pennafeather," an English and a Latin word made into a kind of hybrid, though the writer must confess that he knows of no authority in support of this conjecture. "Ruthven" is Rivven, "St. John" is Sinjun, and "St. Leger" may be Sillenger or Sint Lejer, Here again it is all depends.

"Scrymgeour" is pronounced Scrimjer, and "Trafalgar", unless you happen to be talking about the immortal victory, takes the accent on the ultimate and not the penult. But for a word that exhibits a really fine whittling down in pronunciation commend me to "Wriothesley", which may be expressed Roxly, though Riothsly is also good enough. These are but a few, a very few, of our names which seem to defy all ordinary canons of pronunciation, and it is not a little amusing to see how the appearance of an ordinary sentence is altered if we apply their principles of construction. That is, if they may be said to possess any principles—to simple English. But this is an exercise which may be left to the ingenuity of your readers with an odd half hour to spare.—D. in the *Madras Mail*.

IN the current issue of the "Madras Diocesan Record" feeling reference is made to the resignation early next month, of the Bishop of Madras. For nearly 38 years he has administered the affairs of this large Diocese with zeal and discretion, and he will carry with him into his retirement the sincere affection and unalloyed esteem of the clergy and the laity of all classes, amongst whom his fervent piety, generous sympathy combined with unaffected humility and Christian courtesy, will long remain as a memory of gratitude and an inspiration of love. May he be constantly cheered by the reflection that he will live for many years in the hearts of his flock whom he has tended with a shepherd's care.

PLAGUE MEASURES IN HYDERABAD.

CRITICISING THE HAFFKINE FLUID.

HYDERABAD BACTERIOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

SECUNDERABAD, telegram says:—The Resident of Hyderabad, Sir Trevor Chichele Plowden, accompanied by Captain Adams A. D. C. arrived at Bannikoppa station on the Southern Maratha Railway on Monday morning on a tour of inspection of the plague-infected villages in the Kopbal district of the Nizam's country. He was met by Mr. A. H. Stevens, Deputy Plague Commissioner, and the party drove in tongas to Bannikoppa village in which 400 deaths from plague have occurred. Bannikoppa is entirely evacuated, and is being disinfected by the kiln process of digging up and burning all the floor surfaces of every house in the village. The Resident inspected about 300 kilns, and a large number of kilns were fired in his presence. The disinfecting is being done by the villagers themselves without cost to the Government. Just outside the village Sir Trevor Plowden was shown over 200 newly-made graves containing plague corpses from Bannikoppa. The Resident drove to the infected village of Itgi, which is also entirely evacuated and is being disinfected by the kiln process.

The plague measures seem well in hand, and the spread of the infection from the Mysore and Bombay frontiers thoroughly checked. Up to the present no case within a hundred miles of Hyderabad has occurred. The precautions on all sides are admirable.

Having completed the inspection of the plague-inspected villages of Kopbal "jagir", Sir Trevor Plowden on Saturday visited Kopbal town. The inhabitants presented him with a spontaneous address of welcome and assured him of their satisfaction with the methods devised by the Nizam's Government for their deliverance from plague. The plague measures have the entire confidence and support of the whole population. The Resident replied in Urdu, and in the course of a very fluent speech thanked them and congratulated them on the prosperity of their town and trade. Sir Trevor expressed great satisfaction with the plague arrangements, and was specially glad to hear from the ryots themselves of their confidence in and support of the plague measures.

Captain Johnston, Indian Medical Service, has issued a report to the Indian Plague Commission on

THE BACTERIOSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF THE HAFFKINE FLUID.

Seven different brews were tested by order of the Commission. All were found contaminated: some with micrococci alone, others with a mixture of cocci and bacilli. Dr. Johnston says: As far as my investigations have gone it will be seen that the micro-organisms isolated from the fluids are many of them distinctly pathogenic: some more virulently so than others. In one case the microbe was so pathogenic as to cause death. The fluid, which is received now from Bombay is undoubtedly a putrescent organic liquid, has stated before the Commission by the Plague Commissioner of Hyderabad. If it is true, as stated in evidence by Dr. Neild Cook, that he discovered sarcina and mesentericus fuscus, which have not yet been found by the Hyderabad Plague Commissioner or by Dr. Johnstone in the Haffkine fluid, it is certain that the contamination is much greater than was originally suspected. Sterilising the fluid at 60o Centigrade kills the microbes, but probably does not destroy the chemical products of putrefaction.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EMAN, R. A., on promotion, has been transferred to the Indian Establishment, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Walford, ordered home.

Major Hunter and Captain Thomson of the Royal Army Medical Corps have been placed under orders for India, the former being posted to the Bengal, and the latter to Madras command.

Major Holme, the Buffs, assumed command of Mount Abu Sanitarium on the 5th January; and Major Pearse, Shropshire Light Infantry, that of Poorundha Sanitarium on the 8th.

Captain Patterson, 5th Bengal Cavalry, has joined the Viceroy's Staff as Extra Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant R. H. Macdonald, R. E., and three men of the Bengal Sappers and Miners have been awarded the Albert Medal for their gallantry in rescuing a sepoy of the 27th Bengal Infantry when overwhelmed by an avalanche on the Lowarai Pass on the 16th May last.

Lieutenant Northey, Scottish Rifles, relieves Lieutenant Smith West Kent Regiment, now employed with the reserve transport at Peshawar

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE BARJORJI LIMJI BATLIBOI.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, for the insolvent, applied for six month's extension of the interim order, with leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. His Lordship granted the application.

RE ABDUL ABBAS EUSUFALLY.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of one Cowasji Framji Davar, a creditor, moved for a rule nisi calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not deposit with the Official Assignee his account books from 1891 to 1894. His Lordship granted the rule.

RE FAZUL HOOSEIN MUSSA DAWOOD.

Mr. Robertson, for a creditor, moved for two months' postponement of the hearing of the matter. Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, consented, and his lordship granted the adjournment asked for.

RE COOVERJI NAOROJI CONTRACTOR

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, moved that the grounds of opposition might be ordered to be taken on the file. Mr. Ardesir Kapadia, for the insolvent, contended that three day's clear notice had not been given to his client. His Lordship, after hearing the arguments, granted Mr. Manker's application.

RE KERSONDASS PRAGJI,

On the motion of Mr. Kothare, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices and to amend his schedule.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Bhasker Babaji; Bibijan woman and another; Manchubhoy Savaichand; Keshavrao Ramrao; Essac Cassim; Jagjiwan Tatia; Hassam Dada; Sukhraj Kasturchand; Sunderji Padamsey; Laldas Kaliyandas; Dewji Pandu; Marooti Satwaji and others; Gulab Rattanji; Chaganlal Jiwaraj; Pestonji Dajibhoy; Ismalji Abdulji; Bandeally Cassim; Atmaram Balsett and others, and Dinshah Manekji Karanjia,

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office Returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from al Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	11	0	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	8	4	26
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada.	20	7	34
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	6	1	13
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	25	6	44
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	6	5	16
G Mahim and Worlee	3	3	16
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	26	35
Total	79	52	189
Total plague deaths to date	32,840	28,289	
Same date last year	137	87	245

MR. R. B. DOUGLAS, author of the "Life and Times of Madame Dubarry," is finishing an English translation of "Les Cent Nouvelles." It seems strange that no such translation has yet been published, though the original has been four-and-a-half centuries in existence. The tales were composed for the delectation of the Prince who afterwards became Louis XI. Incidentally, they throw light on the customs, the manners, and morals of aristocratic and Court life, both in the France of the period and in Burgundy, whither young Louis had taken refuge to escape from his Royal father. But they are chiefly interesting as an example of the sort of education and recreation that went to form the tastes and character of the young man who was afterwards named "the universal spider," and who became the founder of the autocratic French monarchy, which reached its zenith under Louis XIV., and was overwhelmed by the Revolution. Mr. Douglas's book will be published early in the spring by Mr. Carrington, Paris.

SIR DINSHAH PETIT BROKERS' HALL.

THE OPENING CEREMONY.

MR. MACLEAN'S SPEECH.

YESTERDAY afternoon Mr. Bomonji Dinshah Petit performed the ceremony of opening the Sir Dinshah M. Petit Broker's Hall, Dalal Street, in the presence of a large gathering, consisting mostly of European and Native brokers of the city. The building and its approaches were decorated with flags and buntings, and a European string-band was in attendance. Mr. J. M. Maclean, M. P. who had been invited to take part in the proceedings received an enthusiastic ovation on his arrival. As originally arranged Sir Dinshah Petit was to preside, but owing to his unavoidable absence on account of indisposition, Mr. Bomonji Petit was asked to perform the ceremony. Among those present were Mr. J. M. Maclean, M. P., Mr. Bomonji D. Petit, The Honb'le Mr. Macaulay, The Hon'ble Mr. Vrijbucandas Atmaram, Mr. W. M. Macaulay, Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir Kt. Messrs. James Douglas, Maclauchlan Slater, Grattan Geary, T. J. Bennett, F. M. Coleman, Sir George Cotton, Messrs. W. Wallace, W. Lang, D. Morris, S. M. Moses, J. Sleigh, H. B. Forbes, Kavashima, F. W. Stevens, W. Soundy, H. S. Reed, J. H. Latimer, S. L. Wyatt, N. Symons, W. Stranack, E. M. Slater, Chalmers, Simpson, Ross, Fraser, T. Ralph Douse, W. U. Douse, Jehangir Bomonji Petit Premchand Roychand, Shapurji Burjorji Bharucha, G. T. P. Eichner, C. Ghelabhai Haridas, Messrs. Maneckji C. Petit, Rustom M. Chichgar, Sorabji R. Bunsha, Rustomji M. Katrak, Rustomji Maneckji Engineer, Sundernath D. Khote, Eknath R. Khote, J. C. Cama, Behramji B. Kanga, Nusserwanji A. Wadia and several others.

Mr. Shapurjee Burjorjee Bharucha, the President of the Native Brokers' Association, said:—Mr. Bomanjee Petit, Mr. Maclean, and Gentlemen,—I am ordered, with the command of the Native Brokers' Association, to request you to perform the inaugural ceremony of declaring this hall open to the business of shares and stocks. This ceremony was to have been performed by your esteemed and venerable father, who, we are informed, has suddenly taken ill, but which we hope is of a passing nature. It has seemed a wonder to many that in the year 1863-65 during the height of the American Civil War, when every second or third broker was a lakh-putti, headed by their great chieftain Mr. Premchund Roychund the crore-putti—(cheers)—a time when they floated banks and financial institutions by the dozen, land and sea reclamations and trading and other companies of diverse kinds with the rapidity of the prophets gourd when they sent up some of their shares to a thousand per cent. premium with the chance of their yielding a dividend within the next ten years, how was it that in times like these they did not float a Brokers' hall Company for a monumental building for their business. The reason is not far to seek. A native broker likes to do his business in the open under the canopy of the sky. It was a time when he could obstruct the streets, the steps and lower premises of the Banks with impunity. I remember the time when managers went blowing to their rooms through a serried line of brokers bowing right and left, and the police had only salaams for them. But with the storm that came which blew so many jerry companies into liquidation their influence waned. The managers all of a sudden discovered that the brokers were an obstruction to their customers, and ordered the hamals to clear the steps; the police drove them from pillar to post. It was then they bethought of forming a Brokers' Association, and of renting a habitation rather to shy the police than to do business therein. They had to shift from place to place, and wherever they went through a sheer habit they overflowed into the streets to the annoyances of the neighbouring shop-keepers and obstruction to their customers; until they found at last about a quarter of a century ago a lodgment in the silent and solitary recesses of this lane which now bears their name. A Bombay native broker is a very useful member of the society, whose virtues are not sufficiently recognised, although his faults are emblazoned forth. With rare exceptions he is honest to the back bone and pays up for his own misfortunes or the default of his customers to the last pie. If his transactions are not so large as those on the bourses of the West and the Antipodes, they are made with equal noise. Without doubt this is the largest Rupee Paper market in India, whether as regards the volume of business or the extent of the fluctuations. The Bombay Port Trust and the Bombay Municipality are under a debt of gratitude to them for raising their credit to enable them to borrow at the lowest rates obtaining in India next to Government Paper. India being the original home of options, a native broker would give a few points to the brokers of other nations in the manipulations of puts and calls. Nor is he lacking in the broad humour and wit of his tribesmen of other nations in times of adversity and stress. A native broker has borne a considerable share in the making of the present Bombay. The Back Bay Reclamation, the Elpinstone Land and Bunder the Colaba Land Bunder, the Frere and Mazagon Bunders which adorn Bombay and do service to the whole of India, testified to his varied energies and his ingenuity in manipulating shares and keeping life and hope in them for so long. Of course they ultimately passed into the hands of the Government; the Back Bay Reclamation has a merciless penalty for unfulfilled terms of the contract—unfulfilled terms which cost the shareholders a crore and a half of paid up capital; the Elphinstone Land and Bunder and the Frere Bunder for a song; and the Mazagon Land and Bunder at half the price the shareholders had paid to the self-same Government without counting the large expenditure incurred on its extension and development. The memory of these events are still vivid in the recollection of many, and already a great alarm has gone forth that the present City Trust are about to follow in their wake. The price of rafters and not rents may be a very good alliteration for irresponsible scribblers, but the feeling of resistance to spoilation of property is so strong, so resentful and abiding in the human breast, that the Trust should take the first opportunity of disabusing people's mind of this apprehension. A portion of the prosperity of Bombay is owing to mill industry; and in its every stride forward the brokers have a considerable share. If the fools now hold the shares and the agents eat the commission it is owing to their exuberant though misapplied energies. To your father Sir Dinshaw we owe the first idea of reserve, whose foundation he laid by a handsome grant of Rs. 19,000 in compensation for the services rendered to him in floating a mill; to this he subsequently added a sum of Rs. 12,000 on his accession to Knighthood. The magic of possession has done the rest. Our finances are now in a flourishing condition. We paid a lakh of rupees for this building and spent about ten or fifteen thousand rupees in renovating it. We intended at first to raze it to the ground, but our engineers dissuaded us that it was a pity to destroy so solid and substantial a building. We have followed their advice and hope to accumulate larger funds to enable us to build one later on, befitting the first city in India. We thank you, gentlemen, for honouring us with your presence here to day. We thank you, Mr. Maclean, for so kindly responding to our invitation here to day. We welcome you as our old, valued and trusted citizen, whose love for this city has only strengthened with age and has not diminished with distance. (cheers) We recognise in you our candid, sometimes severe, but always fair, critic. When my countrymen felt as they must feel as I have always felt, that your regard for the people of this country is only a degree less than your regard for your own country-men, and that you have criticized their faults and failings, as severely as our own, and that you have decried as often their cant and hypocrisy as you have decried ours even to the point of breaking party allegiance, then the gall from your speeches and writings will have gone, and only the solid, the true, and the noble remain for us to can over. It is now twenty years since you have left us; you were in our midst during the exciting times of the share mania, sometimes sharing our hopes and sometimes hurling prophecies of the ruin ahead. A new generation of the Englishmen and the natives has grown up since, which today surrounds you, and you will put the present company under a debt of gratitude to you if you will give some of your reminiscences of those days and compare with what you see to-day. Mr. Bomanjee, we thank you for accepting our invitation to perform this ceremony, and I assure you I am expressing the sentiment of every broker here when I say may your father be long spared in health and wealth to enable him to perform his duties as the first and foremost citizen not only of this city but also of this Presidency. (Loud cheers.)

The Chairman said:—Mr. Bharucha and Gentlemen,—I thank you very much for the great honour you have done me in asking me to perform the inaugural ceremony of this splendid and commodious building, of itself an eloquent testimony to the vastness of the business carried on within its walls in particular, and of the prosperity of our City in general. Much as I feel elated at the honour done me I cannot but regret the absence of my venerable father to-day, whom indisposition has incapacitated from taking part in this imposing gathering. It would have been more in the fitness of things had he been able to perform the inaugural ceremony of a building, towards the erection of which he has evinced such a keen interest. Before proceeding with the task entrusted to me, I will with your indulgence gentlemen, say a few words about the history of this building. It is now 25 years since Sir Dinshaw struck at the great inconvenience which Native Brokers were put to, conceived the idea of granting them a building which they could call their own. With this end in view he handed over 25 fully paid up shares of Rs. 1,000 each of the Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited, which was being newly floated at that time. On the brokers desiring to convert these shares into Government Promissory Loan Notes, Sir Dinshaw bought over the shares from them in consideration of a sum of about Rs. 19,000. On the occasion of his investiture with the Knighthood in 1897, by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, he supplemented his donation with a further grant of Rs.12,900 to enable the brokers to have a building commensurate with their ever-increasing wants. The result of so many years of waiting and zealous work has at last been embodied in this grand and solid structure in which we find ourselves to-day, and the native brokers are to be congratulated on the possession of it. Let me wish this Exchange Hall one long onward career of success and prosperity which may put it in the foremost rank of all such kindred institutions throughout the world and make it worthy to vie with the prosperous exchanges of England and America. I need hardly mention, gentlemen, that I feel considerably honoured to have my name associated with the opening of a building which has supplied a much-felt want of a large and deserving body like the Native Brokers' Association, and I wish them all joy of it. In conclusion, I beg to tender my thanks on behalf of my venerable father to you, Mr. Bharucha, for your kind words and good wishes for him and to you, gentlemen, for the hearty response of approbation you have given to them as well as for the great honour you have done me to-day. With these words I declare the Sir Dinshaw Petit Native Brokers Hall open for business. (Loud cheers).

MR. MACLEAN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., who was received with loud cheers, said that he would in the first place thank all for the exceedingly cordial welcome they had given to him that day. He felt, and many of his friends felt that it was somewhat of a rash experiment for him to go back to Bombay after so many years; but as he was told that his memory remained fresh in the minds of the people of Bombay, he thought that it was perhaps best that it should remain so. Coming back after so long a time, it was very much like anticipating the verdict of posterity, and none of them knew exactly what would be said of him after he was dead and gone. According to Shakespeare, the evil that man did lived after him, but the good was oft interred with his bones. He was happy to find that what faults he committed and what failings he had, were, he hoped, forgotten in Bombay, and the little services he was able to render to this town remained fresh in the recollection of the people of the city. Certainly if it did, he was hastening the very unusual pleasure of knowing what would be said of him after he had gone. He could only remark that the verdict had been to him in the highest degree generous and satisfactory. Mr. Bharucha had asked him to give them a few of his reminiscencies of bygone days. He did not know that that was a task that he should like to undertake. Let the dead past bury its dead. After all, whatever fortunes they went through in the times of the share mania, they were long forgotten. He left the city, and a new generation had even then begun its existence, and all the sorrows and troubles of the past were wiped out, while he saw on his right hand that day, flourishing, as cheerful and prosperous as ever, his old friend Mr. Premchand Roychund (cheers) about whom he remembered writing in the London *Spectator* of September 1865 a long leading article describing the rise and fall of Bombay, and the very great part which Mr. Premchund took in connection therewith. Mr. Premchund was as full of energy and vigour as ever, and he (Mr. Maclean) did not think that they need dwell upon those days any more. When he looked round that hall and saw what a grand gathering it was of all business men, and when they knew what progress the trade of the town had made and how flourishing it was, he did not think they found any very great cause for despondency at the present moment. When he left England he was told that he was going to a city which was known as "Bombay the beautiful," but which was at present a city of desolation. But he saw no such sign since he came to Bombay. He found the streets full of people and adorned with noble and exceedingly handsome edifices. One of these buildings, which had just been completed, had exquisite proportions, and was a model of fine architecture which pleased the eye, and which was more beautiful than any other building that existed in Bombay, he meant the offices of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. (Applause.) All these new buildings were proofs of the spirit of enterprise and of the wealth that existed in Bombay. If there were times of trouble—and no doubt they had such times—let them hope that it was a mere passing cloud which was now dissipating, and Bombay in the future would be as healthy as in the past, and would again fairly maintain its title of *Urbs Prima in Indis* (cheers) which he himself had the honour to give to the town. (Loud cheers). If he would offer criticism upon the present condition of Bombay, it was that it was too much over-crowded with buildings. He remembered in the old days when Sir Bartle Frere, a man of great ideas and of far reaching thought purposed to pull down the ramparts of the Fort, and fill up the ditch and to build upon it, it was expressly stated that the Esplanade should never be built upon, and that there should only be a few public offices such as the Secretariat and such other structures. The idea of Sir Bartle Frere was not only to make Bombay worthy of its great position, but to make it far more healthy than it used to be. He accordingly saw that the walls of the fort were thrown down and fresh air was admitted from Back Bay and the harbour, and from the Indian Ocean to Malabar Hill and the Flats. These ideas of Sir Bartle Frere were faithfully carried out by a man, whose name he was not ashamed to mention there—a man whose private failings had been more them amply punished, and a man whose splendid services to the people of Bombay should always be remembered—he mentioned the name of Mr. Arthur Crawford. (Loud cheers). He must say he had seen with regret that the ideas of those days had been somewhat reversed by the buildings which had now been placed especially on the foreshore and the harbour. No doubt it was rendered necessary by the increasing trade; but coming by the steamer he was struck, as many other men were struck, by looking to the foreshore and the harbour, with the immense line of buildings extending from Mazagon, right down to Colaba actually shutting out the whole of the town from the wholesome sea breeze. It was a very great mistake for the rulers of Bombay to have committed. It was not wonderful that the city was not so healthful now as it used to be, because in the place of the old fortification which surrounded the fort, there were put up a pile of lofty buildings, which really prevented the Fort on the harbour side from getting fresh air. It must be admitted that it was a mistake which had possibly had very serious consequences and which required a great deal of money to redress. Mr. Bharucha has spoken of matters of trade in Bombay. He would be trying their patience too much if he referred to them all on the present occasion, because it seemed to him that after all the talk of what warriors and statesmen did, and of the glory that appertained to Imperial England by the position of this country, it was the Commerce of India which made the power and the greatness of that country. Trade and commerce were links that bound human society together and joined the nations of the earth in one common wealth, and unless they were flourishing, nothing could succeed in the whole Commonwealth. Trade indeed had languished from various causes. Trade depended to a large extent on good Government, and good Government in its turn depended upon sound finance, and sound finance was a basis of good administration. He did not come here to take part in any political controversy whatever. He should be sorry to speak on current politics at the present time, and therefore, he would only refer to well known facts. He saw it stated in the newspapers that a commission had been appointed to report upon what further steps should be taken for the defence os the North-West frontier of India. He hoped that the Commission would be called upon to report whether it would not be possible to stop any further expenditure upon the defence of the North-West frontier. A great deal of money had been spent in that direction already, and what the people of India were suffering from was the enormous expenditure, that drained their finance, which was attributed in many quarters to the rise and fall in exchange. It was said that India suffered a great deal, because they had no stability of exchange, and some of the gentlemen of considerable knowledge of finance to whom he had been speaking since he came here told him that it was the best thing possible to keep the rupee at 1-4d. He was told that it was a sign of returning prosperity to India; that stability had been manitained for some time past. The Commission which had been appointed to inquire into this matter had not reported, and would not report for some time to come. It was on the motion of Mr. Gibson and seconded by himself in the House of Commons last year that that Commission was appointed, and it would ill become him to anticipate what their decision would be; but he might point out that it was an obvious fact that if exchange had risen at the present moment, it was only due to the large borrowings that took place in India last year. Instead of paying their Home charges, they borrowed ten millions to meet them and so much money was not drawn from India; but if they returned to the practice of paying the Home charges they could not maintain exchange at its present level. That was an elementary truth. They must wait patiently for the report of the Commission to see what they would do. No doubt the ideal thing to have in India would be a gold standard if it could be possibly, obtained in the actual circumstances of the country. His own belief, and he was only repeating what he said in the House of Commons was that the best plan would be to gradually open the mints again to the coinage of silver and let exchange find its own level and silver its right value in proportion to gold. (Cheers). They would see whether that could be done or not. But there were other ways in which the trade of India might be very greatly increased. He had referred to the North-West frontier and he would like to repeat what he had put forth before he left England whether it would not be possible enormously to increase the land trade of India with other countries beyond the Himalayas. They knew at present they were shut in as it were by a Chinese wall on the North-West frontier and their policy was directed towards the isolation of Afghanistan. It was they who placed the Amir on the throne, and who supported him with an enormous subsidy, and provided him with a large supply of arms and everything he required, and they had not obtained from him any return whatever for all that they had done. Lord Roberts said in his book that the Amir did not even allow them to provide for the defence of his frontier, which was the only thing which moved them to give him all these large gifts, and unless, said Lord Roberts, they could bring Cabul and Candahar into railway communication with the railway system of British India, they could never attempt to defend the frontier of Afghanistan. That was the military point of view. Looking at the question from the commercial point of view what would benefit our commerce, it would be if they could connect Cabul and Candahar with the Indian railway system and carry on that system to the Chinese and the Russian railway system on the other side of the Hindu Koosh. The Russians were showing an infinite amount of public spirit in the promotion of railway works in the whole of Asia. At the present moment a railway traveller could come from Paris to Samarcand by rail and steamer across the Black sea and the Caspian Sea in ten and a half days. Unquestionably if that railway was completed from Samarcand down to Cabul and Peshawar it would be possible for a railway traveller to come from England to Calcutta in ten days, and to cover the whole distance by land, because the proposal was to bring a branch line from Orenberg to Samarcand and avoid thus a voyage by the Caspian. It would then be possible to travel the whole distance from Calais by land, and the journey from London to Calcutta could be completed in ten days. Now that would be an immense advantage to travellers from India to England, and not only that, but it would bring Central Asian countries into immediate communication with India. Now they were accustomed to talk of the whole of Central Asia, as if it consisted of nothing but dead monarchies; yet up to the 15th century the most flourishing empires in the world existed in Egypt and the whole of Central Asia. The Caliphs of Damascus, Baghdad and the Shahs of Persia were amongst the most wealthy and most powerful potentates in the world, and it was only the Turkish invasion that swept them out of the world. He believed that the time had come for the renaissance of these once highly wealthy and populous countries of Central Asia, and they would derive innumerable benefits from the free interchange of their commodities with the produce of those territories. He heard people say that it was a serious matter to unite the Indian railway system with the Russian railway system. Surely it would be a great security for peace. Did France and Germany, because they might some day go to war forego the advantage of running through trains from Paris to Berlin? In the event of war each country would be able to take advantage of the railway for its own purposes. Let them put aside these childish notions, and fall back upon the old true spirit of commercial enterprise which made the British Empire and gave them dominion in India. He was not speaking at random when he told them of the great advantages railways could confer in that way. He was sure that Russia would reap the greatest benefits from the construction of the Siberian railway, and he would point to a little example. He noticed in some of the Consular reports from Meshed that a great part of the tea imported there, which used to come to Bombay to be taken up to Bushire and go to Persia, or to be taken to Quetta and across into Afghanistan and Central Asia, had now been diverted and was taken through the Black Sea to Batoum, and across the Russian railway to the Caspian, and across the Caspian down to Central Asia. Bombay had then lost its trade because the Russians had had the enterprise to construct a railway from Batoum across the Caucasus. In Italy great railways had been made through the tunnels, and the Alps had ceased to exist, and an immense trade was carried on between Germany, France and Italy which never had been in existence before. He hoped that the rulers of India would rise to the point of his argument, so that whatever railway engineering difficulties might exist, railways of that kind ought to be constructed. That would do a great deal to stimulate the trade of India as the whole commerce of Central India would pour down into India, and the Russians would find their best seaports in Calcutta and Bombay. (cheers). He was afraid that he had trespassed on their patience, but these questions had excited a great interest in his mind. He had frequently drawn attention to the matter in the House of Commons, and he thought it was getting hold of the public mind at home, and be trusted that something would be done in the direction he had mentioned. He thanked then finally for giving him such a reception as he had had that afternoon. He saw that he was sometimes spoken of in the newspapers as if he were as venerable a patriarch as Noah himself (laughter). Let him remind them that when he left Bombay he was not an old Indian official who had served his time. He had only lived really a small part of his life in India, and he went home when he still was in the prime of life because he had secured a sufficient independence to give him a foothold in England, where he knew he could still do some good work in public and in private. He did not yet feel that his powers were so exhausted as many critics appeared to imagine. Why after all, his age was only about that of the Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain, who was generally esteemed at home a promising young politician. (Laughter) But, however that might be, he might think of himself in no boastful mood but in the spirit of the lines of Tennyson:—

> Though much is taken, much remains, and though
> We have not now that strength which in old days
> Moved earth and heaven that much we are, we are
> One equal temper of heroic hearts;
> Made weak by Time and Fate, too strong in will
> To strive, to seek to find, and not to yield,

(Loud and prolonged applause.)

On the motion of Mr. Behramji B. Kanga a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr Petit and Mr. Maclean for the part they had taken in the proceedings.

After partaking of light refreshments the gathering dispersed.

HINDU FUNERAL REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my last I suggested a means of abating the smoke nuisance at the Sonapur Cremation Ground, Queen's Road. Sooner or later this annoyance must cease in the interests of Society. Another subject in which the co-operation of the Trustees of the Cremation Ground can be usefully directed, is the primitive and gruesome custom of carrying the Hindu dead exposed on extemporized letters or stretchers of bamboo sticks and jhowlies or mats. It would be a great concession to the feelings of the several communities in the city if my Hindu brethren could see their way to effect a change in this custom. The difficulty in many cases of getting even nearest relatives to carry their dead to the Cremation Ground when the bodies happened to be infected has been fearfully realized these two years. The unusual and pathetic sight of even women taking the dead to the pyre has been witnessed both in Bombay and in Poona. In this city, people are slowly taking to the light, wheeled biers with hoods bearing sacred mottoes, which our public spirited citizen Mr. Damodhardas Govardhandas has considerately provided at his cost for Hindu Plague Hospitals. In a few instances these covered, light, conveyances have been used as biers for other than infected bodies. This in a way is going back to the more civilized ancient times when the Hindu dead were removed in bullock carts. The poet has said: "There is some soul of goodness in things evil, would men observingly distil it out." So the grim visitant now in our midst is teaching us some useful lessons. It is for us to distil the good out of the evil. Stern necessity is no respecter of Shastras, custom or sentiment. I would therefore respectfully ask the management of the Sonapur Cremation Ground to have some more of such covered, wheeled, biers made available for the general Hindu public on hire, for *optional* use. I would further entreat the enlightened members of the various Hindu sects, the delegates to and sympathizers of the Indian National Social Conference, and the members of the local Prarthana and Arya Samajas to throw the weight of their influence and give an impetus to this by no means very difficult reform. The Prathana Samajists, especially, should remember their late lamented President, a practical reformer to the end—the venerable Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, whose remains were not permitted to be carried to the pyre in the primitive, orthodox, fashion.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 17. A. R. T.

THE international conference on armaments is to be reduced to a discussion of the Russian programme by the ambassadors, ministers, and other representatives of foreign countries already at St. Petersburg, and will probably take place during the second half of February. There are to be no special delegates, no technical advisers, no financial nor military experts. This is the latest news that comes from the Russian authorities, who are preparing the programme. The whole business will, therefore, resolve itself into a series of meetings of the heads of the foreign diplomatic missions to see what can be made of the Czar's proposal. As to the programme, which is not expected to be ready for several weeks, Count Muravieff has so far given only a negative idea as to the form it will take. He has said a great deal as to what it will not be, but nothing of what he actually intends to propose.

MESSRS. HENRY YOUNG and SONS, of Liverpool, will publish early in the new year a rare and curious work under the title of "Liverpool in Charles II.'s Time," by Sir Edward Moore, of Bank Hall, Liverpool Sir Edward Moore, at the time he wrote his book, was the largest landowner in Liverpool. He is the only one known to have left a full and practicular account of his property, and of the names and characters of his tenant. Though composed for the purpose of instructing the author's son in the duties and the rights (especially, it wood seem, the rights) of Landownership, the book is extremely valeable as a record of life in Liverpool two centuries ago. More than fifty years ago a small edition of the book was printed for the Chetham Society. The text was imperfect, the notes insufficient, and the demand for copies has led to the preparation of the forthcoming volume.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

IN the opinion of the "Gujerat Mitra," the Social conference has had to fight a much tougher battle than the Congress, and our contemporary thus supports his opinion: Year after year the Social Conference comes after the Congress as its necessary corollary. Though in the beginning the orthodoxy of some members of the Congress revolted at the idea of the Reform movement being associated with the National Congress, yet good sense at last prevailed and the Congress and Conference are now looked upon as twin sisters. The reaction against reform was once so strong that it was well-nigh going to ruin the Congress, because of the inference that the Congress by allowing its pendal to be used by the Conference was lending countenance to social reform indirectly. It would have been an evil day for the Congress if that reaction has been allowed to go unstemmed. Great though the divergence be among us at regards our aims and aspirations in political matters and greater still about the means to achieve those aims, the organisers of the Congress have an easy time of it compared with the work that the organisers of the Social Conference have before them. And if the success of the Social Conference is a trifle compared with what the Congress has achieved, its imply emphasises the fact that the Social Conference has had to fight a much tougher battle than the Congress.

UNITING WESTERN LEARNING WITH EASTERN TEACHING.

Speaking of the new Hindu College which is to be started at Benares, the "Subadha Patrica" writes: We hope the Hindu College, which is to be started at Benares and a main feature of which is that religious education on Hindu lines will be imparted with instruction in English, will be a success. Secular education has been tried and found wanting and though we have not much faith in what is called the teaching of morality in schools, it is a crying shame that our young men have to grow up without a proper knowledge of their own religious books. A system which unites Western learning with Eastern teaching has much in it to commend it and Mrs. Annie Besant deserves cordial acknowledgments for using her eloquence in support of the new College.

DEFECTS OF THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

The "Indian Spectator" points out what it considers to be defects in the methods of work of the Indian Congress: We have been asked, rather arbitrarily, to substantiate some remarks on the working of the Congress, which appeared in a recent issue. It is against etiquette to accept such a challenge. But we wish to set an example in forbearance and brotherly good-will. One of the remarks challenged relates to "the predominance which, of late, there has been a tendency to accord in the councils of the Congress to the extremists and irreconcilables." A local contemporary seems never to have even heard of such predominance, nor of "the extremists and irreconcilables" who had any appreciable influence in the councils of the Congress. We spoke of a tendency which our contemporary interprets into a fact. We are not, however, going to take refuge in that somewhat serious misconception. Has not our critic heard of the incident at the Congress held at Madras in 1894, or of the circumstances that brought about the holding of the Social Conference outside the Congress pandal in Poona the next year? In 1897, at Amraoti, the tendency spoken of was, as we stated, suppressed only by the President threatening to resign. Of the last Congress, is it not a fact that a particular gentleman was against the declared views of the responsible leaders of the Congress in the Province? We hope all this is sufficiently concrete to convince our friends of the imminent need there is for caution, lest the movement be made to depart too far from the lines it was intended to follow. As for the other statement, namely, that leaders have been discredited in their own party by malevolent cliquism, we should have thought it was sufficiently self-evident to need illustration. In Bombay, and elsewhere, too, the thing is not unknown. Our friends of the Congress can easily understand why we have to refrain from giving specific instances of the truth of this statement. We wish we had been spared this painful task of expanding what was meant as a mere hint to the promoters of the movement. The Congress cannot be discredited, except by itself. Let it take timely steps to remove the defects that have been pointed out in its methods of work It will then have no need to grow nervous over even friendly criticism. For the rest, we leave it to the world to see who are the true friends of the Congress. For us the idea which it embodies is too sacred to trifle with or trade upon.

THE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Regarding the four schemes of city improvement prepared by the Trust, the "Rast Goftar" says the Municipal Corporation had no alternative but to withhold their approval of them: The Corporation have, as it were, withheld their approval of the four schemes sent up to them for their consideration by the Bombay City Improvement Trust, under section 27 of the Act which called that body into existence. It must, however, be admitted that no other course was open to them, if they claimed to be regarded as a body of business-men. The report on this question clearly shews that the Committee, who were appointed to consider the question, were given no facilities for the consideration of a question of such great importance and of such far-reaching consequences. The plans were laid before them at the last moment, and even the Municipal Executive Engineer and the Health Officer saw those plans for the first time at the meeting. On the estimates being demanded, the chairman, who is also a member of the Trust, informed the Committee that those estimates were treated as confidential and could not be produced. The Committee thereupon had no alternative, but to consider those schemes as best they could in the absence of that information.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" says; The Trust appears to have formulated four great schems in all, of which the Committee has recommended the Corporation to accept three in extenso. In the second scheme which proposes to connect Carnac Bridge and Queen's Road, the Corporation's representatives suggest three modifications, one of which appears to have been made in view to the requirements of the Hormasji Wadia Fire Temple. The Committe have done well to emphasise their opinion that "the sacred places of the various communities should be left untouched as far as possible." This is an eminently sensible practical view, for interference of this nature, however small, is likely to make the Trust unpopular throughout the native population, and calculated to impose serious obstacles in the succesful piloting of an undertaking fraught with the greatest good to the city. At the same time, it must be said that the report is absolutely unsatisfactory from one point of view. While details with respect to the localities of these proposed improvements were very liberally supplied to the representatives of the Corporation, the much more important financial aspects of the schemes appear to have been deliberately kept-back from their view. Under the circumstances, the approval report of the majority is hardly likely to command the confidence of the city, and the Corporation has done well to accept an amendment in accordance with the minority vote of Messrs. Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, N. N. Katrak and N. J. Gamadia.

The "Gujerati" remarks: But it is somewhat anomalous that no particulars as to the probable cost of the schemes were supplied to the Corporation to enable its members to form an opinion on their financial soundness. As they are to be financed from the Municipal exchequer, the Corporation should be put in the way of pronouncing on their financial aspect. It also appears from the discussion that took place at last Thursday's meeting of the Corporation that the committee that was appointed to report upon the schemes had no sufficient time to go into all the particulars by personal examination of the localities concerned. Publication of the schemes has already produced no small uneasiness in the mind of house-owners. But we hope the City Improvement Board will deal with their claims in a sympathetic and even a generous spirit.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN.

THE vernacular papers extend a hearty welcome to Mr. J. M. Maclean, M. P., on revisiting Bombay after an absence of twenty years: One of them strongly recommends that in recognition of his praiseworthy fight in Parliament in the interests of India, all the different nationalities should unite in giving a public banquet to him before his departure from these shores.

The "Rast Goftar", in its English columns, remarks: We offer Mr. J. M. Maclean, M. P., a most cordial welcome to our city. When he left journalism and retired from this city in the year 1880, we little thought that he would pay us a visit some nineteen years afterwards in the midst of his busy parliamentary career. When Mr. Maclean left Bombay, we had prophesied for him a bright and brilliant future career. Nobody can deny that both as a journalist and as a member of Parliament, he has made his influence felt throughout the British Empire, and his name is now as much a house-hold word in England as it has been in India. Both the "Times of India" and the "Bombay Gazette" have accorded him almost a royal welcome, the one in a leader which may well be described as worth its weight in gold, and the other in a sympathetic notice of his Indian and English careers. Mr. Maclean was the prince of journalists in the sixties and seventies, when he wielded the pen, which none of his contemporaries or predecessors either in Bombay or in any part of India did, with that power and success which characterised his writings all these years. The times and circumstances have now changed, and Mr. Maclean, if he cares to be acquainted with the life of the present day Indian journalist, will find that it is now fraught with greater cares and anxieties, and that it requires greater industry and mental strain to keep up the prestige of the papers, which as far as their enterprise and their influence and circulation are concerned, are equal, if not superior, to some of the best conducted provincial papers in England. Mr. Maclean will find that, during his absence for well nigh two decades from Bombay, many of his native friends, whom he held in high regard and esteem, have been gathered to their fathers, and that among Europeans be will hardly find a dozen with whom he worked hand in hand. His native friends still remember with delight and gratitude his numerous services rendered to the city, and there is no doubt that they will, on the present occasion, endeavour to show their appreciation of those services in some palpable form.

The "Native Opinion" writes: To those who can recall to themselves the history of the last seventies—we mean the Parsi-Mahomedan riots, and various other occasions such as the agitation against the Income-tax and the Revenue Jurisdiction Bills—the return of Mr. Maclean to these shores must be an occasion of pleasure. A stout conservative in principle even to the extent of a thumb rule for native communities, he was ever ready to side with the sons of the soil when he found that Government acts were likely to trench upon the legitimate rights of the people. Even at this distance his speeches in reference to the Income-tax and the Revenue Jurisdiction Bills may be read with advantage, and those of us who may have turned over the pages of the story of the Parsi Mahomedan riots will at once see how the criticisms on the recent Bombay riots pale before Mr. Maclean's writings which in these days of sedition and journalistic repression Europeans of the present day would regard with any thing but equanimity of mind. Such was Mr. Maclean then, whom native leaders of those days knew well how to fight and how to honour. However the mellowing influence of age seems to have still more inspired in him, as the land in which he passed the better days of life, greater love for this country, and on occasions readers have an opportunity to observe how like a lion he got to his feet when in a Parliamentary debate he found India's interests being sacrificed to British interests. The same Mr. Maclean whom leaders of the older generation knew how to fight is just now amongst us to recoup, if possible, a constitution shattered by age and hard work, and whom Bombay citizens will know best how to honour.

The "Rast Goftar," in its Gujerati columns, says: Mr. J. M. Maclean must be now experiencing the great changes brought about by Time. The man, whom we once knew as "an enemy of the natives" has again come on a visit to Bombay—once the centre of his activities, and every body is talking about giving him a cordial welcome. Having resigned the proprietorship of the "Bombay Gazette" in 1880, Mr. Maclean succeeded in earning great honours as a member of Parliament. He has returned to this city with a better reputation than when he left it a generation ago, and he is likely to carry back with him still greater honour. Friendship and enmity do not last for ever. The revolution of time turns friendship into enmity, and enmity into friendship. Once we used to consider Mr. Maclean our enemy, but in the generation that has since followed the heat of our youth has cooled down and we have now learnt to recognise in him a friend. In fact, it is not only at the present time, but even at the time when he last bade us adieu, he was able to win our friendship and regard to a great extent.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

IMPORTANT DECISION UNDER THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY VS. AHMEDBHAI HUBBIBBHOY.

THE acting third Presidency Magistrate of Bombay Mr. P. H. Dastur, referred for the opinion of the High Court, under section 432 of the Criminal Procedure Code, a question of law as to the meaning of the word "employed" used in section 249 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 3 of 1888, involved in the proceedings held before him on the 28th November 1898, wherein Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubbibbhoy was prosecuted, under section 471 of the Act, for having failed to comply with the notice issued to him by the Municipal Commissioner under section 249 of the Act. Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Little & Co., and Mr. A. F. Turner, appeared for Mr. Ahmedbhoy.

It appears that Mr. Ahmedbhoy is the mortgagee in possession of premises situated at Colaba Road, and used as godowns for the storage of cotton. Formerly there was a mill in the building and it had some privies attached to it for the use of the mill-hands. Subsequently, however when the premises were destroyed by fire and rebuilt as godowns, these privies were closed, and had ever remained so up to this date. On the 17th September last, the Municipal Commissioner gave Mr. Ahmedbhoy notice to repair the existing privies and place receptacles therein so as to make them available for the use of persons employed upon the premises. This had not been done; and Mr. Ahmedbhoy was therefore, charged with failure to comply with the notice. It was argued on behalf of the defence that the words "are employed" in the section refer to a permanent and regular employment of the men, and not to a temporary and occasional employment as was admittedly the case here. Mr. Dastoor held the contrary opinion and thought that the section applied to all premises, where more than twenty persons were engaged in any kind of work or for any length of time, If there is a discretion left in the matter, it is with the Municipal Commissioner only, and the magistrate decided that Mr. Ahmedbhoy was bound to comply with the notice. As, however, an authoritative decision in the case was very desirable, Mr. Dastoor referred the matter for the opinion of the High Court.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving his judgment said:—The Magistrate has asked of this Court the following question:—"What is the meaning of the words "are employed" appearing in Section 249 of the Bombay Municipal Act." He thinks that the words refer to employment of any kind or for any length of time. I agree with him. It is the obvious meaning of these words in the Section, the object of which was to empower the Municipal Commissioner to require privy accomodation to be provided for places in which persons exceeding twenty in number are employed as workmen or labourers. Neither the kind or duration of the employment is defined, and they therefore are immaterial. The number only of the employes is stated, and it alone will be the test of application. The Magistrate is therefore right in his opinion that the Section applies to all premises. Where more than twenty pesons are employed as workmen or labourers in any kind of work or for any length of time, it is not for the Court to lay down nice distinctions as to the number of hours in the day or of days in the year which constitute employment necessitating privy accommodation. The Legislature has left that to the discretion of the Municipal Commissioner, and has empowered him whenever he finds that persons exceeding twenty in number are employed as workmen or labourers on any premises to require the owner thereof to provide necessary accommodation for them. At the same time as the reference is rather vague and does not include what seems to be the real dispute in the case, I will express the further opinion that it would be a perfect answer to the requisition were the owner on its receipt to close the premises or to cease employing therein more than 20 workmen or labourers. The case has not been argued before us on behalf of the Municipality and I reserve to myself the right of reconsideration, but as at present advised, I think the owner would only be guilty of an offence under the Section if after such requisition he failed to comply with it, and if more than 20 such persons were found to be employed without the required accommodation being provided for them. There are no materials before me to show how far this opinion applies to the present case.

Mr. Justice Ranade who concurred in the decision said:—The point referred for the opinion of this Court, relates to the construction of Section 249 of Bombay Act 3 of 1888 which empowers the Commissioner to require the owners of places in which persons exceeding 20 in number are employed as labourers or workmen in any manufacture, trade, or business to provide privies. The word "employed" used in this section is obviously used in its ordinary sense, *i.e.*, caused to be engaged in doing some service. There is nothing in the Section which shows that the words were intended to signify the nature of the employment, as being from day to day, or occasional, or regular all the year round. The same word occurs in the two following Sections, in connection with buildings in which any person may be, or may be intended to be, employed in any manufacture, trade or business withoutany limit as to numbers. Actual employment is not essential in these two sections and it is enough if the building is intended for such employment. In Section 249 actual employment in numbers exceeding 20 is an essential condition to empower the Municipal Commissioner to require the owner to provide for the convenience of persons so employed. The real difficulty in the application of the section lies in the fact that the number of persons employed in the building in dispute varies at different periods from five to fifty. The section, however, gives a discretion on this point to the Commissioner, and is not like section 248, imperative in its discretion. That discretion has to be carefully exercised by him, but the discretion is his, and cannot be called in question in a Court of law. Mr. Scott in his edition of the Act refers to the case of Hargraves Versus Taylor where this last position was laid down in respect of a corresponding provision of the English Act. We think the Magistrate has correctly construed the Section.

THE first volume of Sir William Hunter's forthcoming history of India will open with an introduction on "the international manuscript materials" for such a work. Then follow ten chapters, of which the subjects are the closing of the old trade routes, the quest for India by sea, the struggle between Christendom and Islam for the Eastern seas, Portuguese policy in the East, English expeditions to 1599, constitution of the first East India Company in 1600, the Company's "separate voyages," struggle with the Portuguese to 1622, the Anglo-Dutch conflict, end of the conflict in 1623 with the tragedy of Amboyna.

THE RISE IN GOVERNMENT PAPER.

THE Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes:—In reviewing what has happened one naturally asks, Was the rise in Government paper justifiable and is a further rise likely to take place? I have discussed these questions with a number of people and the consensus of opinion appears to be that but for one factor there is no reason why Government paper should not go to par, and that too before we are much older. The returning prosperity of India has recently been commented upon, and the native is realising that the course has at length been turned. Lord Curzon is also becoming regarded as a lucky Viceroy and anyone who knows the native character must be aware that this is by no means an unimportant factor in determining native action. A party said to me the other day that no sooner had the guns announced that Lord Curzon had become Viceroy on the 7th instant than he felt strongly inclined to buy five lakhs of "company's paper." He would in one week have made a profit of Rs. 15,000 had he done so. It is likewise not improbable that native princes may also be inclined to invest more of their money than they have recently done in Government securities. In fact I have it on excellent authority that the Maharaja Scindia lately bought a fair amount of three-and-a-half per cent paper. But it is to London that we must look to a great extent if Government paper is in the near future to reach par; and certainly appearance point to the returning prosperity of India, coupled with the probability of legislative action being taken which for a time at any rate will fix exchange about 1s. 4d. as having at length impressed the mind of the British investor; and a Government security yielding 3 1-2 per cent. especially when the security is that of the Government of India, ought to be not unattractive in a country whose 2¾ per cent Consols stand at 111. There is the further fact that there is now no large surplus of Rupee paper in London, which enables speculators to raise the price without becoming too heavily loaded. All these factors make for strength, and taken by themselves they fully justify the rise already experienced in Rupee paper, and would even seem to point to par being shortly reached. But there is the weakening factor to which I have referred still to be considered. It is the Indian money market. The experiences of the past two years are still too fresh in memory for this factor to be lightly regarded, especially as we are still only at the commencement of the busy export season. The position of the money market is dealt with elsewhere. Suffice it to say here that although we will doubtless experience higher rates of interest than those now ruling it is now practically certain there will not be cause for the great anxiety of the past two years, nor yet will there be exhorbitant rates of interest. Not only is capital returning to India as is evidenced by the large demand for Council drafts but it is now regarded as most unlikely that the Government will sit still and witness trade in the throes of monetary stringency without speedily rendering assistance by advancing money to the Presidency Banks out of their over flowing treasuries. All things considered therefore investors will probably not be far wrong in putting their money even now into Government paper. Temporary reactions in price will of course from time to time take place, but looking to the next six months the tendency of Government securities appears to be upward.

BIRMINGHAM PERFUMERY.

PERFUMERY is now one of the industries of Birmingham, and some of the details of the business are described on "The Birmingham Daily Post." The fluid substance of which a bottle of first-class scent consists is not water, but highly rectified spirits of wine impregnated with the desired odour; but the infusion of fragrant flowers in spirits of wine would fail to produce the desired result. An intermediate process is requisite, and that consists in enchaining the subtle perfume of the flowers by means of fat, for which they have a very strong affinity, whereas spirit is simply a solvent. Some flowers are macerated in fat while others are simply brought into close juxtaposition to grease covered screens, with the result that the fat becomes heavily charged with perfume, and will yield it afterwards to the spirits of wine. The first task of the manufacturer, unless this work is done for him by an intermediary, is to derive from the pomades what is called a "simple extract." In Birmingham, the pomade, worth from 5s. 6d. to 7s, a pound is first opened out into filaments by a squeezer, and is then placed in a churn containing some twenty gallons of spirits. The beaters of the churn are kept rotating by machinery for about a week, at the end of which time the spirit is drawn off, and is found to have taken up the odour of the flowers in an intense degree. The spirit is afterwards frozen to facilitate the removal of a certain residue of fat, and after this it forms a perfectly clear and limpid "simple extract," and is placed upon the laboratory shelf.

It is in the laboratory that the materials are diluted and blended into articles for the toilet. It is here where the receipt-book, and still more a cultivated appreciation of odour, comes into play. Scents are placed upon the market bearing the names of most of the odoriferous flowers known. Few only of these are direct extracts from the flowers by which they are called. The vast majority are imitations—perfume pictures in fact—of the originals. Violet scent is not wholly derived from the violet, but the floral extract has to be helped and reinforced by odours more permanent and derived from other sources. Of late years synthetic fragrant oils have been obtained from that Protean substance coal-tar.

The old-fashioned "Ess Bouquet" is composed of eight ingredients in their appropriate proportions the predominant elements being musk and vanilla. "Jockey Club" makes a call upon nine sources of supply, musk, civet, and orris being prominent. "Opoponax" has twelve ingredients, while "Parma Violet" scent has fourteen. Upon the other hand, there are some simpler blends. Among them is the once fashionable but now vulgar patchouli which consists of a dilution of patchouli oil and otto of roses. Many improvements have been made in the formulæ orignally in use and the odours of not a few delicately scented flowers are now transferred to the toilet table which ten years ago were not regarded as within the range of practical treatment.

THE War Office has decided that brown leggings, instead of black, shall in future be supplied to all foot soldiers of the Regular Army.

M. SEIGNOBOS' "Histoire Politique de l'Europe Contemporaine" will be pubished by Mr. Heinemann some time next year in an English translation. It is a work which "general readers" desirous of understanding the inter-relations of the European States from the end of the Napolionic period to the present day will appreciate. It begins with 1814, and ends with 1896. The author describes the organization of national governments and parties, and sets forth the leading questions upon which European politics have turned during the last eighty years, with their results—in so far as these are discernible. The work is an attempt to interpret the phenomena of contemporary European politics.

THE famous Palazzo Corsini, in Rome, where the Anti-Anarchist Conference is sitting, no longer belongs to the Corsini family, having been sold by the present Prince Tommaso Corsini to the Italian Government. It is now used as an Academy of Science. It is situated on the southern bank of the Tiber, and is one of the principal land marks in the panorama of the Eternal City. The Palace is of great historical interest, and has been the scene in ancient times of many remarkable events. In the 17th century it was occupied by Queen Cristina of Sweeden, who died there on the 19th April, 1689. As is well known, it was, in the days of ancient Rome, the site of the gardens of Julius Cæsar, and was bequeathed by him in his will to the citizens of Rome. It was this very bequest which Marc Antony made use of to stir up the populace against Brutus and the other conspirations.

THE American Secretary for War has issued an order requiring that a record of the physical condition of every volunteer soldier at the date of his discharge from the military service of the United States shall be made and preserved among the permanent records of the War Department. This is an important matter both for the soldier and the Government, and will have great bearing on the adjustment of claims for pensions. Over 500 such claims had been filed with the Commissioner of Pensions by last accounts. This order of the Secretary for War prescribes that the record shall consist, first, of the soldier's own declaration as to his physical condition and of any reason why, in his opinion, it has become impaired as a result of his military service; second, of the statement and certificate of his company or other immediate commander respecting the case; and third, of the certificate of a surgeon, who is to make a thorough physical examination. If a physical disability is claimed which the surgeon cannot find, or which, being found, did not, in his opinion, originate in the Service in line of duty, the soldier will not be discharged until after he shall have been examined by a board of three medical officers, who shall make a full report of the case. If this order is carried out with completeness it will greatly facilitate the prompt adjustment of valid claims for pension, as well as protect the Government against fraud.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 18TH OF JANUARY, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calico standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constan gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min. temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures uring the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount equired to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·091	W	2	64·6	34·2	76	...	0·37	—[illegible]
Sirsa	30·1·0	W	3	66·7	[illegible]	35	...	0·28	—0·59
Delhi	30·180	W	4	64·7	40·7	26	...	1·25	+0·47
Agra	30·096	SW	4	68·5	38·9	35	...	0·73	+0·27
Cawnpore	30·072	Calm	2	70·2	37·0	50	...	0·45	
Allahabad	30·061	WSW	5	66·4	36·4	68	...	1·06	+0·06
Jhansi	30·108	Calm	2	71·6	44·7	40	...	1·02	+0·49
Jacobabad	30·107	Calm	2	76·4	33·0	64	...	0·05	—0·78
Karachi	30·120	ENE	4	74·4	46·9	45	...	...	—0·60
Jeypore	30·136	NNW	4	70·5	43·2	34	...	0·48	—0·10
Ajmere	30·187	Calm	2	71·4	33·5	52	...	0·37	—0·17
Deesa	30·093	E	7	81·1	44·6	30	...	0·48	+0·24
Ahmedabad	30·085	NE	3	82·1	52·2	28	...	0·51	...
Bhuj	30·110	E	6	75·8	46·0	45	...	0·22	+0·12
Rajkot	30·094	E	6	79·9	49·0	17	...	0·29	—0·11
Ghadechi	30·054	NW	5	81·5	49·2	36	...	0·03	...
Veraval	29·997	NNE	6	87·1	60·3	24	...	0·34	...
Neemuch	30·157	N	5	74·7	43·9	36	...	0·90	+0·37
Indore	30·131	N	2	78·8	43·6	47	...	0·19	—0·60
Saugor	30·108	Calm	3	73·2	46·6	33	...	0·40	—1·39
Jubbulpore	30·085	ESE	1	73·4	40·9	55	...	0·04	—1·47
Hoshangabad	30·106	Calm	1	78·2	45·7	56	...	...	—1·46
Khandwa	30·082	Calm	3	84·2	49·1	31	...	...	—1·15
Raipur	30·016	Calm	1	80·7	51·8	45	...	0·03	—0·88
Nagpur	30·045	Calm	3	84·3	53·2	45	...	0·08	—1·79
Amraoti	30·030	ESE	4	85·1	57·3	38	...	0·03	—1·63
Akola	30·044	Calm	2	86·0	48·8	40	...	0·17	—1·93
Surat	29·998	NNE	2	86·0	52·1	46	...	0·18	—0·03
Malegaon	30·051	W	5	86·4	49·5	41	...	0·60	—0·56
Bombay	29·969	ENE	9	81·4	64·9	66	...	0·13	—0·75
Poona	30·015	NNW	5	87·5	50·5	56	...	0·62	—1·01
Ahmednagar	30·041	WNW	1	84·9	48·9	41	...	0·18	...
Aurangabad	29·015	ENE	4	83·8	48·2	60	...	0·60	...
Sholapur	30·011	Calm	8	86·7	58·1	33	...	0·42	—1·44
Ratnagiri	29·931	Calm	4	87·9	61·9	65	...	0·16	—0·55
Belgaum	29·966	Calm	12	82·3	56·9	47	...	1·47	—0·82
Goa	29·944	SE	7	85·0	66·3	65	...	2·57	...
Karwar	29·918	NE	3	89·3	61·6	73	...	3·02	+0·20
Mangalore	29·909	ESE	2	91·8	67·9	64	...	4·16	+0·50
Calicut	29·891	E	5	87·7	68·5	78	...	9·11	+2·66
Cochin	29·88·	NNE	M	89·5	71·7	72	...	12·61	+3·70
Bangalore	30·053	E	10	78·2	52·9	84	...	6·14	+1·89
Secunderabad	30·007	Calm	2	81·1	55·7	69	...	0·95	—1·10
Masulipatam	30·005	NNE	4	82·0	63·7	90	...	11·4[illegible]	+3·24
Bellary	30·021	SE	5	85·2	59·1	51	...	1·80	—0·53
Cuddapah	30·013	ENE	G	87·0	60·4	80	...	7·76	+1·89
Madras	29·982	E	7	83·5	71·5	66	...	29·91	+10·80
Coimbatore	29·959	E	1	85·9	62·1	77	...	6·64	+1·57
Trichinopoly	29·950	Calm	3	84·6	64	70	...	15·98	+7·85
Negapatam	29·928	NE	18	79·5	72·9	65	...	46·29	+16·77
Colombo	29·876	N	11	85·2	73·[illegible]	74	...	25·24	+4·08
Aden	29·992	ENE	15	78·3	73·9	67	...	0·6	—0·37

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Neemuch and a brisk fall at Raipur, the pressure changes have been small. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderately steep to slight.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Central India, and at Ghadechi, Jeypore, Malegaon and Ahmednagar, and north-easterly to south-easterly at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Amraoti, and 14 at Bangalore.

The temperature variations continue to be mu the same, and the only notable feature is the abnormally cool weather over nearly the whole count The highest temperature in the shade was 92° Mangalore, and the lowest 33° at Jacobabad a Ajmere.

Humidity changes at unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Mangalore, Bangalore, Madras and Negapatam.

There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations.

The depression, which appeared yesterday to be advancing from the Persian Gulf, seems to have filled up, and the weather is fine and fairly settled over the whole country.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

BOMBAY RACES.

SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES CLOSED TUESDAY, JANUARY 17.

Hurdle Race—Distance 1 mile over 4 flights.
Mr F J Rome's dun aus m Mischief, 13 3 1-2
Mr P F Fischer's b aus m Hawkmoth, 13 3
Mr G Hunter's b aus m Swampy, 13 3 5-8 6 yrs
Mr R B's b aus m Winnal, 13 3

The Omnium—Distance 7 furlongs
Capt H G Benn's bl aus m Antoinette by Mantaw by Musket Annette, 6 yrs
Mr James' bl aus gdg Dakin
H H Aga Khan's b aus g Rapidity, 1
Mr G Hunter's br aus g Neilgow, aged
Mr R B's b aus g Marwari
Mr Lyndon's b aus m Clarice

The Desert Stakes—Distance 1 mile
Jusafally Mahomed's g a g Barrister, 14
Capt Young's b cb g Hampton, 5 yrs
Mr H E A R's bl ans g President
Mr S A W's g a g Midnight 13 3
Mr Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a g Charter
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a g Hyderi, 4 yrs
Mr A M Bushar's g a g Liverpool, 13 3
Mr Shaik Essa bin Khaliffa's b a g Nepal
Mr Lyndon's b a g Squire, 13 3
Mr Lyndon's b a h Valma, aged

The New Comers Plate—Distance 5 furlongs
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a p Aforam, 13 1-5-8
Mr Bezonji Pestonji's b a p Rising Star, 13 2
Mr D E's b a g Muswood, 13 3 3-4, by wire
Mr S A W's b a g Dervish, 14
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a g Repentance, 13 3
Mr Jackson's c a g Nife, 13 2 3-4, aged

The Dwarf Plate—Distance 6 furlongs
Mr Jusuffally Mahomed's b a p Driver, 13 1-4
Mr Abdul Aziz bin Saif's g a p Anaiza, 13 2
Mr S A W's b a p Gift, 13 1-2
Mr Ali bin Amir's ch a p Pretender, 13 2
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a p Quality, 13 1-2
Mr D D's ch a p Muktar, 13 2
Chief of Kagal's g a p Nizam, 13 2

The Lawn Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs
Mr Jusufally Mahamed's b a p Driver, 13 1 2-4
Capt B Levett's b or br e m Lily of the Valley, 13
Mr F Gordon's b aus p Lubra, 13 2
H H Aga Khan's b e m Milkmaid, 13
Mr F C Allen's c e m Lismore, 13 2 3 yrs
Mr Finch's b aus g Eric

The Welter Plate—Distance 5 furlongs
Mr Luton's g aus g Klondyke
Mr Cowie's br aus g Marengo late Stowaway
Mr P F Fischer's b aus g Atlas Moth late Whatcheer
Mr T L Robert's b aus g Hawthorn

CECIL GRAY.
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 17th January, 1899.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

OPEN SINGLE RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

1. The Open Racquet Tournament will be played during the Race week commencing on the 20th February. (Race days 18th 22nd and 25th.)
2. All Officers of the any of the Services and Members of any recognized Club or Gymkhana, are eligible.
3. The entrance fee for each competitor is Rs 5 (Rupees five)
4. The Winner of the Tournament is entitled to hold the Challenge Cup for one year from date of winning or until the next year's winner is declared, and will be presented by the Bombay Gymkhana with a Cup with his name and year engraved thereon, and his name and year will be recorded on a board hung up in the dressing room of the Racquet Court.
5. The Challenge Cup is not to be taken out of India.
6. No number of successive victories will entitle the winner to retain the Challenge Cup permanently.
7. In each round the best of five games will be played.
8. The ties shall be decided by lot drawn at such time and in such manner as may be directed by the Racquets committee of the Bombay Gymkhana.
9. The matches will be played under the Rules which are posted in the court.
10. It is requested that the name of those wishing to enter, together with that of the Service, Club, or Gymkhana to which they belong, may be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary Racquets, Bombay Gymkhana, not later than the 13th February 1899, on which date the entries close.
11. Competitors will be put up during their stay in Bombay for the Racquet Tournament.

Up to the present time the Winners have been:—

1885	Capt B B Russell, R E
1886	Mr H G Gell
1887	Mr G H Hancock, Bo S C
1888	Mr H G Gell
1889	Mr F T Rickards
1890	Mr L Rivett-Carnac
1891	Mr G H Hancock, Bo S C
1892	Capt S C Smith, R A
1893	Capt S C Smith, R A
1894	Mr G H Hancock, Bo S C
1895	Capt S C Smith, R A
1896	Mr J G Greig, Bo S C
1897	Mr E C Bradford, R I R
1898	Mr J G Greig, Bo S C

A. C. W. FOSBERY,
Hon. Secretary, Racquets,
Bombay Gymkhana.

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE Queen is expected to arrive at Cimiez on Thursday, March 9, and her Majesty's servants, carriages and heavy luggage will reach the Excelsior Hotel Regina on the previous Saturday. The Queen will make the journey from Windsor to Cherbourg in one day, her Majesty crossing the Channel from Portsmouth Harbour in the Royal yacht "Victoria and Albert," and the will dine and sleep on board, the vessel being moored in the harbour at Cherbourg. The Queen will travel direct from the port station at Cherbourg to Nice by special train, the journey taking up about thirty hours. One of the Queen's railway saloons is fitted up as a bedroom with every possible accommodation, so that her Majesty can sleep quite comfortably in the train. The two saloons which the Queen uses for Continental journeys are the property of her Majesty, and they are kept at the Gare du Nord, Brussels.

The bright, cold weather which has accompanied Christmas tide in Rome this year seems to have renewed the health and vigour of the Pope. While his Holiness was walking the other day in the Vatican gardens he passed several workmen from the Abruzzi district who were hoeing the ground. The Pontiff stopped to talk with the men and to enquire about the agricultural work which was being done in the Vatican grounds. The men replied in their dialect, which the Pope found himself totally unable to understand. An interpreter had to be sent for before the conversation could lead to any satisfactory result. The Pope is now within three months of his eighty-ninth birthday. Nevertheless, he still rises early and attends to all the principal business of the Holy See. His life is still as simple as ever, and his sense of the superfluous seems to become keener (says a "Morning Post" telegram) with increasing age. Recently he refused to allow the electric light to be introduced into his private apartment, though it has now been fixed in most of the rooms and offices of the Vatican. "There is something superfluous about that light," said the Pope—a sufficient reason to keep electricity out of the Papal apartments during the present Pontificate,

A Court of First Instance at Dantzic has sentenced the editor of a Polish paper to six weeks' imprisonment for the "heinous misdemeanour" of bringing untruthful charges against the late Prince Bismarck. This verdict has caused considerable suprise (says the Berlin correspondent of the Standard) since a prosecution for libel on the dead can be initiated only at the instance of the nearest relatives of the deceased, and the penalty should have been based on a different Paragraph of the Penal Code from that referred to by the Court. The Bismarck family had declined to prosecute.

There died the other day at Craigpark, Glasgow, an old lady named Margaret M'Callum, who was born in the year 1800, at Culligran, Inverness-shire. She was the great-granddaughter of Colin Campbell of Glenure, who was shot in the 45, and whose tragic death is so prominently recorded in Stevenson's "Kidnapped." She had a clear recollection of many historical episodes that happened in the early years of the century. She knew a man who had shaken hands with Prince Charlie, and who never gave his right hand to anybody ever afterwards. But of how many has not this latter incident been told?

An interesting account has reached a contributor to the "Woman at Home" of a visit lately paid by Christine Nilsson, the Swedish Nightingale, to her native village in August last. She first went to the little home of her father, called Snugge, in the parish of Vedersloefs. The people came to greet her with full hearts and empty hands, and happy were they when she bade them all to a grand entertainment on the village green. Gottlosa, another village, was her next destination, and here she put up at the inn where, forty-five years ago, she had stayed and sung a barefooted child, for pennies to the passersby. Lastly, Christine went to Lofhult, where long, long ago her father laboured as a farm hand, and took her with him to the marketplace a mile or two away, and where her singing brought in much more money than did his most excellent butter. Like Jenny Lind before her, Nilsson was ever a generous woman, and on Leaving her old home she distributed gifts of money most lavishly among the friends of her childhood's days.

The "Looker-On" of Blackwood has this suggestion concerning the "Life" of Mr. Gladstone now in preparation: To the most original, most agreeable and improving of Gladstone biographies, the warp of it should be true exposition, and the woof righteous excuse. There are fifty "lives" of Mr. Gladstone, but not one that does him the justice of simple, discriminating, uniform apology. Yet no other treatment is suited to his character and career, and no other will make out for him so fair a history, "Looker-On" is no doubt an authority on many things. The public, however, will probably hardly consider him quite "safe" on the question if Mr. Gladstone's biography.

The absurd rumor of the early retirement of Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane from the office of Comptroller of accounts in the Lord Chamberlain's Office on account of feeble health has already been contradicted. With regard to Sir Spencer's "feeble health," we note in the "Western Gazette" that within a few days before Christmas he was able to go to town from Somersetshire and back three times, to spend five days at his office, four days shooting, four days at golf, to attend church twice, and to drive out three times, to attend a dance and a theatre, to take the chair at three meetings, and to make an inspection of two theatres and two waterworks. That, surely, means "robust vigour" to a remarkable degree.

The Hon. H. B. Lefroy, the new Minister for Mines in Western Australia, is an able man who ought to do excellent work in his improved position. Mr. Lefroy who is forty-five years of age, is the eldest son of the late Hon. Anthony O'Grady Lefroy, who was for nearly forty years Treasurer of the Colony. He was educated at Rugby, where he made a great reputation as an all-round athlete. He is a squatter, and has a splendid station, Walebing, in the Victoria Plains country. He only entered Parliament a few years ago, after the establishment of Responsible Government. He is an enthusiastic Federalist, and a brother-in-law of his predecessor at the Mines Department, the Hon. E. H. Wittenoom, who is now Agent General for the Colony in London.

Mr. J. A. Bunce's retirement from his long connexion with the "Birmingham Daily Post" invests with interest (writes a correspondent) the record of some veteran journalists still actively engaged in their vocations. Mr. David Croal, the Editor of the "Haddingtonshire Courier," has not conducted that paper for quite as many years as Mr. Bunce has occupied the editorial chair of the "Post"; but it is questionable if any journalist has a longer retrospect than sixty-three years, Mr. Croal having joined the staff of the Caledonian Mercury in 1835. He assisted in the production of the first number of the "Witness" in 1840 and as one of the staff of the "North British Mail," in 1847, reported Dickens's address at the inauguration of the old Athenæum in Glasgow that year, and was one of the reporters at the trial in Edinburgh of Madeline Smith in the early fifties. And yet some journalistic "babes and sucklings" are gravely asking, have newspaper men over forty any career before them?

"J. E. M." sends to the "Fishing Gazette" an interesting contribution on the late Mr. William Black as a salmon-fisher. When Black caught his first salmon he was wandering about the Island of Lewis getting material for the "Princess of Thule"; and one day he got to Garynahine. The Chamberlain of the Lewis was there, and sent a keeper with Black to try the Blackwater River. It was his first attempt to cast a line, but he then landed his fish. This success so worked upon him that he waited until night, and when all was quiet in the inn, took the rod, and went down alone to the river. A July night there is light. He began to cast and in a short time a fish took him. He afterwards told that the excitement of that fight was something to be remembered. Without a ghillie, without experience, and without a gaff, he followed the fish, which at last jumped out on to the bank. This made of Black a salmon-fisher.

There are very few visitors on the Riviera just now the hotels being everywhere half empty, while any number of villas are to be let at rents which their proprietors wouldhave scorned to accept in former season. As to "smart people," there are absolutely none, except the widowed Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin and her brother the Grand Duke Michel Michailovitch who are both at Cannes. Most of the English who used to go regularly to the Riviera are now in Egypt. People who know Nice will learn with sorrow and disgust that there is an end of the lovely drive to Villefranche, as the road has been given over to a steam tramway company.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR EDWARDS'

THE GREAT
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Restores the Hair.
Promotes the Growth.
Arrests the Fall.
Strengthens the Roots.

Preserves the Hair.
Renders it Beautifully Soft.
Removes Dandruff.
Allays all Irritation.

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND PERFUMED.
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A Luxury and a Necessity to every Modern Toilet.

"HARLENE"

produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents its falling off or turning grey.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

STOPPED THE HAIR FALLING.

"Miss COONEY, Basin View, Fair Hill, Galway, Ireland, is much pleased with the 'Harlene,' and has recommended it to her friends. It has quite stopped the falling of her hair. Please be prompt in sending present order."

PROVED IT HERSELF.

"50 Elgin Crescent, Notting Hill.

"DEAR SIR.—I am delighted to add my testimony to the wonderful efficacy of your hair tonic. I never could have credited the effects of 'Harlene' had I not myself proved them.

"I am, yours truly, KATHARINE RAMSEY.

"P.S.—You may publish this, and I will always recommend it if applied to."

A DOCTOR'S OPINION.

"Berkeley Lodge, Gipsy Hill,
"Upper Norwood, S.E.

"Dr. Bishop has used two bottles of Edwards' 'Harlene,' and feels that it has had a good effect, and is encouraged to use more. Please send two bottles for money enclosed."

"Mamma, shall I have beautiful long hair like you when I grow up?"
"Certainly, my dear, if you use Edwards' 'Harlene.'"

THE WORLD-RENOWNED
Remedy FOR Baldness

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes; Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft; for Removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c.; also for RESTORING GREY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOUR.

IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any Metallic or other Injurious ingredients.

Edwards' "Harlene" Preserves, Strengthens, and Invigorates Children's Hair! Keeps the Scalp Clean, and Allays all Irritation.

QUITE BALD.

"12 Grove Street, Retford.

"DEAR SIR.—I have much pleasure in stating that your 'Harlene' is the best I have ever used. I have tried several other so-called restorers, but to no purpose. I was quite bald on the top of my head, but, thanks to your wonderful 'Harlene,' I have a good head of hair now after six weeks' use. You may include this with your other testimonials.—Yours respectfully,

"ARTHUR BLANCHARD."

VERY GOOD.

"34 Third Avenue, Queen's Park.

"DEAR SIR.—Mr. Holcombe has recommended me to use the 'Harlene.' I had some from him for a trial, and I think it is very good. I have recommended it to my friends. Enclosed Postal Orders for 14s. 6d. Please forward to Mrs. RENDALL, as above."

The Hon. Mrs. THOMPSON'S TESTIMONY.

"Ackworth Moor Top,
"Pontefract.

"The Hon. Mrs. Thompson desires to testify to the value of 'Harlene' for strengthening and preserving the hair, and will be pleased to allow her testimony to be publicly used."

1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Stores all over the World; or sent direct on receipt of Postal Orders.

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GREAT TRIUMPH.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE FOR KIDNEY AND URINARY DISEASES.

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DISTINGUISHED PROOF OF MERIT.

The only remedy which cures

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The Farmers' and Cleveland Dairies' Co., Limited, Maple Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, March 10th, 1896:—I am happy to testify in favour of your most wonderful remedies. I have now taken seven bottles of your "Safe Cure," and am cured of the pain from which I have suffered for a period of no less than five years. I can sincerely recommend your medicine to anybody suffering from kidney or other disease of this nature. A. EAMES.

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Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowin interest on the daily balances.

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C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

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DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching.
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Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it a undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimple in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICK AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, s—/

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BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta.

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(the Original),
Signed J. v. Liebig in Blue,

KEEPS FOR ANY TIME IN ANY CLIMATE.

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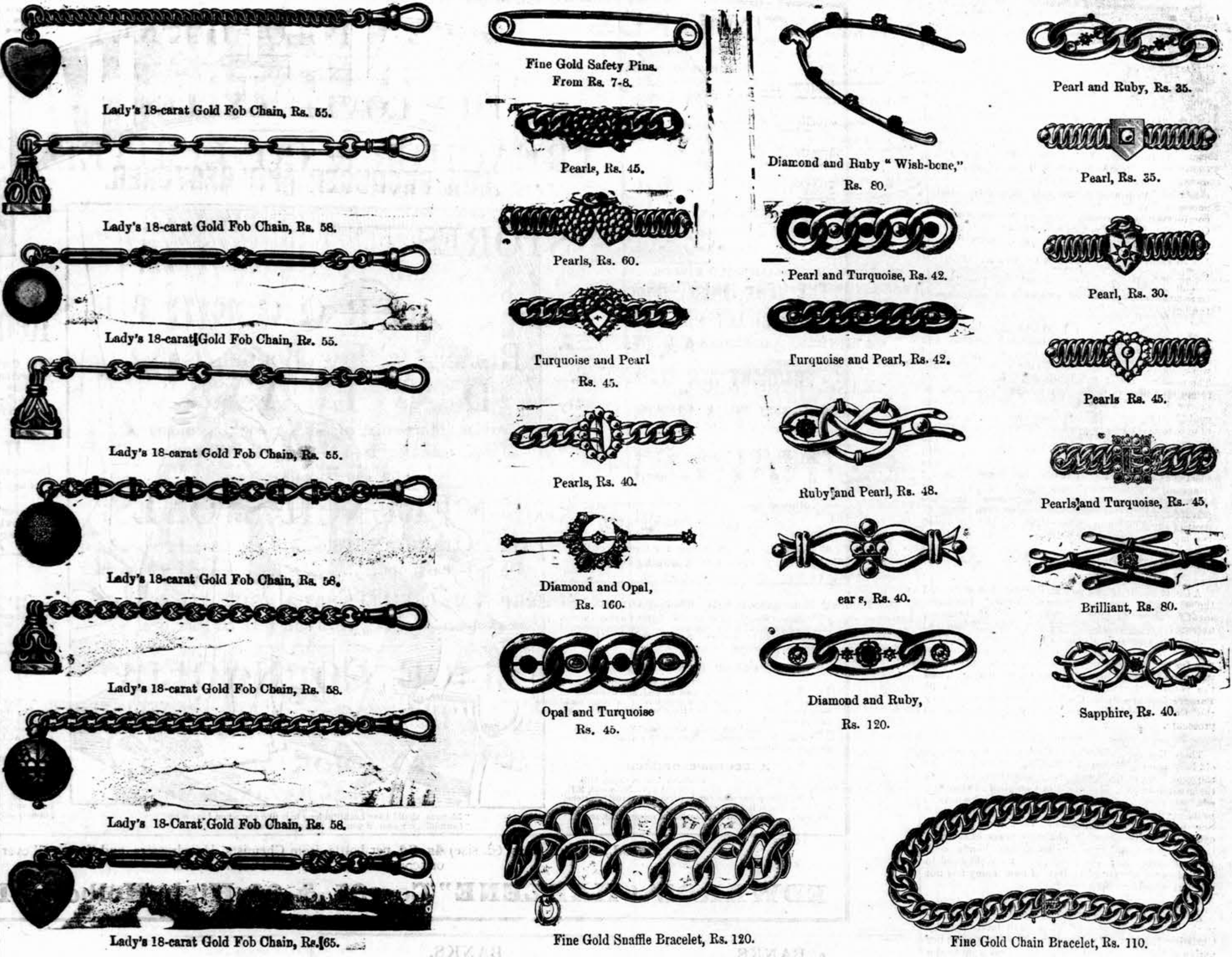

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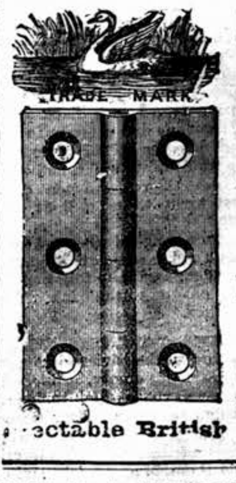

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